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on an extensive scale that their PATENT SOLID BRICK MACHINE is now THOROUGHLY and EFFICIENTLY TESTED, and are prepared to OFFER the following counties to the trade, in districts, either by ROYALTY or PURCHASE:—Middlesex, Surrey, Sussex, Kent, Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridge, Oxford, Gloucester, Hertford, Berks, Bucks, Huntingdon, Devon, Cornwall, Dorset, Wilts, Hants, and Isle of Wight.

With this PATENT MACHINE the ordinary surface clay requires no preparation whatever, whilst that of a rocky nature has merely to be passed through rollers in the usual way, and thence, WITHOUT ANY TEMPERING, INTO THE MACHINE, FROM WHICH THE BRICKS ARE REMOVED DIRECT TO THE KILN IN A STATE READY FOR BURNING.

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Application for orders to see the machine in operation to be made to Messrs. OATES AND INGRAM, Bradford-street, Birmingham. Samples of clay may be sent and passed through the machine, and the bricks burnt, or a sample brick will be sent to any party wishing to see one.

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Our BANDS, carefully MANUFACTURED from the VERY BEST GUTTA PERCHA only, are considerably CHEAPER, and, when fairly worked, are far more DURABLE than LEATHER. Can be had in lengths of 100 or 120 feet without a joint, are easily joined or repaired, and, when worn out, re-purchased by us at about one-third of their original cost. In the event of a break down, a band of any size can be supplied within a few hours of receipt of order. The present prices are as under:—

Bands $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick and upwards to $\frac{3}{4}$ in. ... 2s. 0d. per lb.
Bands about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick ... 2s. 2d. per lb.
Subject to a liberal discount for cash, varying according to quantity. TUBING and other articles equally low. All our patented manufactures are to be obtained wholesale from our own works; retail from all our dealers.

THE WEST HAM GUTTA PERCHA COMPANY.
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MESSRS. McNICOLL AND VERNON'S PATENT STEAM TRAVELLING CRANE.

This machine will be found invaluable at the GOODS DEPOTS of RAILWAYS, in the ERECTION of LARGE BUILDINGS, VIADUCTS, BRIDGES, &c., in IRON FOUNDRIES, STONEMASONS' YARDS, QUARRIES, SAW-MILLS, TIMBER YARDS, or in any place where the hoisting, piling, and conveying of heavy weights is necessary. ONE of them will do MORE WORK with two men than TWO ORDINARY TRAVELLING CRANES with five men each. Any ORDINARY TRAVELLING CRANE can be ALTERED TO THE PATENT PLAN.

The following are some of the parties who have used the cranes, viz.:—
Executors of the late Messrs. Samuel Ellis & Co., Ironfounders, Manchester ... 1 crane.
The Hull Dock Company ... 1 " "
Messrs. Joseph Whitworth and Co., Tool Makers, Manchester ... 1 " "
Messrs. Joseph Downson and Co., Saw-Mill Proprietors, Lambeth ... 1 " "
John Jay, Esq., Contractor, London ... 1 " "
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Applications for licenses and for estimates to be made to Mr. JOHN VERNON, Engineer and Iron Shipbuilder, Brunswick Dock, Liverpool.

UNSOPHISTICATED GENEVA, of the true juniper flavour, and

precisely as it runs from the still, without the addition of sugar or any ingredient whatever. Imperial gallons, 13s.; or in dozen cases, 29s. each, packages included.
HENRY BRETT AND CO., Old Fumival's Distillery, Holborn.

PURE BRANDY, 16s. PER GALLON.—Pale or brown Eau-de-vie,

of exquisite flavour and great purity (distilled, indeed, in every respect with those choice productions of the Cognac district which are so difficult to procure at any price), 35s. per dozen, French bottles and cases included, or 16s. per gallon.
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DENMAN, INTRODUCER OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN PORT, SHERRY, &c., 20s. per dozen, bottles included. A pint sample of each for 24 stamps. Wine in cask forwarded free to any railway station in England.

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EXCELSIOR BRANDY, Pale or Brown, 15s. per gallon, or 30s. per dozen.
Terms cash. Country order must contain a remittance. Crossed cheques, Bank of London. Price lists, with Dr. Hassall's analysis, forwarded on application.
JAMES L. DENMAN, 65, Fenchurch-street, corner of Railway-place, London.

NOTICE TO RAILWAY AND STEAM-BOAT TRAVELLERS.

—ANDERTON'S HOTEL, 162, 164, 165, FLEET-STREET. BREAKFAST, with joint, 1s. 6d. BEDS, 10s. 6d. per week. DINNERS from Twelve to eight o'clock; joint and vegetable, 1s. 6d.; with soup or fish, 2s. TURTLE SOUP AND VENISON DAILY. TABLE D'HOT at Half-past one and Half-past five, at Two Shillings each. A night porter in attendance.

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Full particulars of the most important Dividend and Progressive Mines will be found in the Fourth Edition of
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Recently published by J. H. MURCHISON, F.G.S., F.S.S.

Mr. Murchison also publishes a QUARTERLY REVIEW OF BRITISH MINING, giving, at the same time, the Position and Prospects of the Mines at the end of each quarter, the Dividends Paid, &c.; price 1s. Reliable information and advice will at any time be given by Mr. Murchison, either personally or by letter, at his offices, No. 117, Bishopsgate-street Within, London, where copies of the above publications can be obtained.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.
Mr. Murchison's new work on British Mines is attracting a great deal of attention, and is considered a very useful publication, and calculated to considerably improve the position of home mine investments. —*Mining Journal.*
The book will be found extremely valuable. —*Observer.*
A valuable little book. —*Globe.*
A valuable guide to investors. —*Herapath.*

Mr. Murchison takes sound views upon the important subject of his book, and has placed, for a small sum, within the reach of all persons contemplating making investments in mining shares that information which should prevent rash speculation and unproductive outlay of capital in mines. —*Morning Herald.*
Of special interest to persons having capital employed, or who may be desirous of investing in mines. —*Morning Chronicle.*

Parties requiring information on mining investments will find no better and safer instructor than Mr. Murchison. —*Leeds Times.*
As a guide for the investment of capital in mining operations is inestimable. One of the most valuable mining publications which has come under our notice, and contains more information than any other on the subject of which it treats. —*Derby Telegraph.*

To those who wish to invest capital in British Mines, this work is of the first importance. —*Welman.*
This work enables the capitalist to invest on sound principles; it is, in truth, an excellent guide. —*Plymouth Journal.*
Persons desirous to invest their capital in mining speculations, will find this work a very useful guide. —*Warwick Advertiser.*

It is full of carefully compiled and reliable information relative to all the known mines in the United Kingdom. —*Sheffield Free Press.*
Those interested in mining affairs, or who are desirous of becoming speculators, should obtain and carefully peruse the work. —*Monmouth Beacon.*

Every person connected, or who thinks of connecting himself, with mining speculations should possess himself of this book. —*North Wales Chronicle.*
A very valuable book. —*Cornwall Gazette.*
All who have invested, or intend to invest, in mines should peruse this work. We believe a more useful publication, or one more to be depended on, cannot be found. —*Plymouth Herald.*

With such a work in print, it would be gross neglect in an investor not to consult it before laying out his capital. —*Poole Herald.*
Mr. Murchison will be a safe and trustworthy guide, so far as British Mines are concerned. —*Bath Express.*

Is deserving the attention of every one who seeks profitable investment of his capital. —*Brighton Examiner.*
This is really a practical work for the capitalist. —*Stockport Advertiser.*
To capitalists the work will prove very serviceable. —*Birmingham Mercury.*
Of great value to capitalists. —*Sunderland Times.*

DEAFNESS, NOISES IN THE HEAD.—INSTANT RESTORATION

OF HEARING GUARANTEED AND EXPERIENCED by one consultation, without operation or instruments. DR. WATKINS, the Consulting Resident Surgeon to the Dispensary for Diseases of the Ear and Eye, 32, Spring-garden, Chancery, London, pledges himself to CURE DEAFNESS of 40 or 50 years by a painless treatment, unknown in this country. The dispensary monthly reports show the daily cures, without failure. A book has been published for deaf persons in the country to cure themselves, sent on receipt of letter, enclosing five postage stamps.

Hours of consultation, Eleven till Four every day.

Original Correspondence.

THE BESSEMER PROCESS.

SIR,—Your correspondent, "M. D.," was, if I mistake not, invited by me to come and witness the success of the pneumatic process, and my process applied to coke pig-iron. Though he may not take a sufficient interest in the matter to induce him to accept my invitation, yet he ought not to doubt that I have succeeded, simply because it is not worth his while to come and see for himself. I am also at a loss to understand why he associates Mr. Brown's name with mine, as having tried to make the pneumatic process answer. To give that excellent and consistent gentleman his due, I may state that, from the moment that the complete success of the pneumatic process and my process combined became certain, he most energetically and perseveringly set the dead weight of his influence, as managing partner of a large iron-works, against the progress of the combined inventions, and left not a stone unturned in order, if possible, to crush, stifle, and even to blot out the remembrance of my process, and its success. Why Mr. Brown did this I must leave it to wiser heads than mine to determine. It is, however, only justice towards him to state that he has done all that a man could do to prevent the success of my process; but, as we live in a free land, he could not quite compass his intentions in this respect. Mr. Martien, I believe, sold his patent right, consigned to the same oblivion which was destined to swallow up my processes. I know, from my own experience, that his method can be practically carried into effect, and with excellent results. Mr. Binks, I always supposed, was merely the propounder of an ingenious theory for the entertainment of the iron and steel chemists, who are so fond of making steel upon paper; following in the wake another ingenious patentee, who employs the cocoons of silkworms in the manufacture of steel. The process for sucking air through fluid iron is one of the richest ideas the world ever saw broached; matched only, perhaps, by the happy notion of granulating fluid iron by projecting it into the air. Mr. Bessemer's process will eventually be acknowledged as it deserves to be; for no one who is capable of unprejudiced reflection, and who is conversant with the nature of steel, can for a moment doubt that eventually all steel will be manufactured under his process. There is no other known method of liquifying in a few minutes large masses of steel; and it is idle to suppose that steel will always be melted in pots, whilst such facilities are afforded for dispensing with such expensive and limited means as the melting pots now afford. —*Coleford, Nov. 3.* ROBERT MUSHET.

MR. MUSHET'S SHEAR STEEL.

SIR,—I thank Mr. Mushet for the confidence he has expressed in me, and assure him and your readers it will not be abused. I will give his steel a fair trial, but I request time; for I have seen plenty of instances where the iron and steel business has suffered from hasty experiments and spontaneous opinions. When I have used the steel made from the East India Company's iron, I will minutely and plainly explain the process and result, which I most sincerely trust will be satisfactory to all parties.
London, Nov. 3. JOHN BENNETT.

IRON MANUFACTURE.

SIR,—In the remaining part of Mr. Jones's article, he says I accuse him of depreciating the Cleveland iron, which accusation I believe him justly entitled to, and can well and truly class him with those on the Tyne, when, in 1811, some cartloads of this ore were sent to iron-works on the Tyne, and the answer returned by them was, "Tell your master it is good for nothing." Will Mr. Jones and his lynx-eyed friends listen to the retort, that Cleveland is not approaching to the British in the manufacture that shall rule the world with a rod of iron? Those dormant hills are awakening from their long slumber, and assuming the language of Moses in the 8th chapter of Deuteronomy, where he tells the Israelites, in his descriptive eulogy of the land of promise, that it is a land whose stones are iron, and out of whose hills they may dig brass; and to quote another illustration, from Bacon's essay "On the True Greatness of Kingdoms," "Solon said well to Cressus, when in exultation he showed him his gold: 'Sir, if any other comes that hath better iron than you, he will be master of all this gold.'"

In Prof. Phillips's last statement before the Houses of Parliament, he said that one of the proprietors of the Cleveland Hills held 40,000 tons of ore per acre, and that at the low royalty of 4d. per ton, a princely fortune of 20,000,000, would be realised, so that such statements are sufficient proofs that Cleveland is the place to embark in the trade, where it may be said, "Come buy wine and milk, without money and without price." It would seem that Mr. Jones puts no more value on cold-blast iron than hot-blast pig-iron, and without giving any reason for coming to such a conclusion, although, at the same time, he is laying claims to the opinions belonging to a Hogerstonian, but dissents from the whole pedigree in toto; or is something akin to the old eccentric person, who beseeched his hearers to do as he said, but not to do as he did; as a proof of which, I will give another analysis of hot and cold-blast pig-iron from Mr. S. B. Rogers, of precisely the same nature as that by Prof. Thomson—92.4 of iron; alloys, 8.1; and then hot-blast, 96.6 of iron; alloys, 4.7.

Mr. Mushet states the carbon in pig-iron at 4.5, and 6 per cent. Mr. Jones illustrates Mr. Wright's analyses of hot and cold-blast pig-iron as stated in John Arthur Phillips's "Metallurgy," p. 321, with an excess of carbon and metalloids of 1.38 in the hot-blast over the cold-blast iron; but the question to be asked here is, what is the advantage of the hot-blast over the cold? Is it not in its being more perfect in smelting in separating the iron from the earthy matter, and, consequently, a greatly reduced consumption in the materials required to produce a ton of pig-iron, and also from the generally acknowledged fact that, had it not been for James Beaumont Neilson perfecting the hot-blast in 1829, three-fourths of the iron ore of Great Britain would never have been smelted? The most scientific men of the day will not dispute the superior quality of the cold-blast pig-iron over the hot-blast pig-iron. Mr. Blackwell says that the more elevated temperature of the hot-blast furnace had a tendency, in a slight degree, to increase the quantity of silicon, and other metalloids, which formed alloys with pig-iron in the smelting process. Mr. Charles Sanderson, before the Society of Arts, said, "But I wish to observe that, inasmuch as iron becomes stronger in proportion as the metallic molecules of which it is composed are brought closer together, it appears to me most probable that pig-iron produced by a cold-blast," &c. Mr. Eaton Hodgkinson sent to the Royal Society some researches on the strength of iron, in which case the cold-blast iron made at Old Park, in Shropshire, was the best.

Mr. Jones thinks that I should believe in his statement as to there being more carbon in white and mottled iron than grey, because Berzelius is the founder of the analyses; but I will neither pin my sleeve to him nor Berzelius as to the amount of carbon in each of the irons, so that the carbonising of iron is something similar to one sweetening the tea—the more the sugar is in the tea, the stronger will the flavour be; and if we add the same way in the blast-furnace—the more coke you put in the more carbonised will your pig-iron be. So in this case Mr. Jones may cast his chemistry to the dogs. I have rendered unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's, and honour to whom honour is due, and should like for Mr. Jones to carry on the discussion in an honourable manner.
Middlesbrough, Oct. 29. WALTER BARR.

COLLIERY DISPUTES—ARBITRATION STILL URGED AS JUST AND HUMANE FOR THEIR SETTLEMENT.

SIR,—It has been given as a remark of Plato that man had two ears and one mouth, to signify, I suppose, that he ought to listen much and speak little. There are, however, times and seasons when silence upon some subjects would not only be highly reprehensible but criminal in a high degree.

Viewing, as I do, in this light the subject of dispute between colliery owners and their men, I beg you will allow me a space in your journal for the purpose of addressing a few additional remarks on this subject, and the right to try into the private, as suggested by me in a former letter. The gloomy, but authentic and undeniable, picture I gave in my former letter, on the diseases and mortality of coal miners, not even attempted to be denied, ought, I think, to have some weight in this dispute of wages, and demands the attention and serious consideration of all considerate, humane coal owners. I will not at present argue further the question of disease and mortality of coal miners, but hasten to other remarks on this question.

On perusing your paper on Saturday, I was greatly surprised and disappointed to learn that the colliery owners had, by a unanimous vote of their meeting, held at Leeds on Thursday last, resolved to arbitrate the public—the public arbitrator has been, and likely to continue—between themselves and their men. I regret very much to see (I hope it is not correctly reported) that the Chairman of the said meeting, the Rev. F. Fenton, is reported to have said, or words of similar import, "That no power on earth should cause or induce him to submit the case to arbitration."

It will be fresh in the minds of many that "A Coal Owner," in his letter that appeared in the *Leeds Mercury* of Oct. 14, made use of the following words, which I know made a favourable impression upon the minds of our intelligent community, in reference to arbitration. In reply to "Philanthropist," who had urged arbitration, he remarks:—"To this suggestion (arbitration) the coal owners would not doubt accede with pleasure, knowing too well the just claims they have for calling upon their men to share with them in some degree the sacrifice occasioned by the present depressed state of trade, had they the slightest security or guarantee that the great body of miners would be guided by the decision of the few." After so plain a statement as that of "A Coal Owner," I cannot help thinking but the public everywhere concerned will be, as I am, greatly surprised and disappointed at the rejection of arbitration by coal owners, especially when it is known that the miners, by a unanimous resolution (sent to the masters the same day, while sitting), resolved to put their case to honourable arbitration, and abide by the arbiters' decision. If, as "A Coal Owner" states, the case of the masters (coal owners) be a just one, and their claim upon the miners for a 15 per cent. reduction can be fairly made out, why refuse an honourable arbitration, which would be sure to award equitably to the proper and just claimant, on whatever side that award of claim might be? As to arbitration being a dangerous precedent for the settlement of long, painful, protracted, ruinous disputes between masters and men, I care not whether such disputes arise between employers and employed, or between nation and nation: no legitimate argument, on England's free soil, can sustain such an opinion. What are we to understand by honourable arbitration? We are not for a moment to suppose or believe that arbiters in this case, between colliers and their employers, are to be vested with the right to pry into the private transactions of colliery owners, for the purpose of ascertaining upon what terms or conditions they transact business with their customers. Neither are we warranted to believe or expect that such arbiters as the miners propose are to ascertain what amount of rent is paid by coal owners for the mineral per acre, or how many tons per acre that mineral yields. These are questions to which no colliery owner would submit, and no national, sensible miner would think he had a right to demand or know. But there are questions in this dispute that arbiters ought to have some information on; and coal owners can give that information that would enable the public to judge righteously, and thereby

put an end to this ruinous struggle, entailing, as it does, destruction and misery upon parties concerned.

In conclusion, I have only to add, that if on examination it be found that colliery owners have not sufficient profit upon capital invested in mines, I fear we must either place, however, of reducing the poor collier 3s. per week in his hard-earned wages, well-deserved wages, let an appeal forthwith be made to the proprietors of the mineral, as it ought to be, for a reduction of the rental; and also let an additional dividend be increased to the benefit of the poor collier, whose life is not only constantly gnawed by the mines, but also much shortened by the respiration of deleterious fumes, which find their way to the country's wealth find their way to England that proud possession over every other country in its manufactures and railways.

Will "A Coal Owner" answer the following questions for the satisfaction of a coal owner and the public generally? Presuming from known criteria that the profits resulting from working collieries generally in 1852, and twenty years previous, were then remunerative for capital invested, has the price of coal fallen since 1852 to the general consumer to such an extent as to warrant a reduction in the miners' wages to the amount of 15 per cent., or to warrant a further advance upon coal to the public generally?

What was the price of coals charged to the actual consumer in 1850? Have not coals since 1850 been advanced at least 2s. 6d. per ton to the actual consumer? Do not the miners of Yorkshire, upon an average, send to the top, for a day's work, about four tons of coal?

Has coal since 1850 fallen in price to the actual consumer? and to what extent have the advanced prices made upon the public between 1850 and 1858?

No doubt the Colliery Inspection Act has caused, in carrying its provisions into operation, an additional expense to colliery owners. But does not its salutary provisions, in the prevention of explosions, and more than counterbalance the additional expense, both in the saving of human life, and in the protection and actual saving of the property of all colliery owners? —*Nov. 2.* PHILANTHROPIST.

THE DOWSING OR DIVINING-ROD.

SIR,—Hudibras, or some other author, has said, "A man convinced against his will is of the same opinion still." Now, this is not my case, though I have certainly undergone the process of being convinced against my will, and my reason, too. I had long held and written that the dowsing-rod was an exploded idea, only fit to be respected by servility or inability. I was induced to try the experiment on the great lode at Walsall, near Truro, during this week. I had laughed at the project, and treated it as a piece of nonsense. However, I was induced to walk over a piece of ground that I had never before been on, with the mysterious twig in hand, when, to my surprise and consternation, the rod did invert; nor could I by the most determined endeavour prevent it. After repeated trials the same spot was always indicated, and I tried, blindfold, that I might not deceive myself, but that made no difference. I was first placed 100 yards from the spot, and desired to walk in a certain direction, which I did, I had taken the precaution not to cut the leaves off the hazel at the ends; those did twist, but only the V, so that whatever may be the influence exercised, it only acted itself between the hands. The trial was made in the presence of several persons, none of whom had viewed the place before, and induced me to make it. Now, I know many will smile at what they may deem my credulity, but I can assure those who do so that I was quite as sceptical on the subject as they can possibly be, and as such have frequently expressed myself in your pages. This practice has been in use from the remotest antiquity. I know many lodes said to have been discovered in this way; still, I am, I doubt until "I put my fingers into the side." When the power is derived I know not, but that it does exist I am persuaded; it is not tapping, or any of the kindred humbugs, although I again admit I had closed it in my mind, as the power is many subtle influences in Nature our finite minds have not yet been able to ascribe to any cause. The galvanic battery, 100 years since, would have been as great a mystery as the divining-rod.

I should not have published this had I not been desirous of recording any facts appertaining to mining that may come under my notice, and I do so fearless of any ridicule or doubt that I may undergo in doing any duty in such a cause. Were I not personally convinced, I should not have troubled you with this letter, but perhaps it may be interesting to some, even if it affords nothing but amusement to others. I do not for a moment advance the subject as being a guide to the miner by which he ought to act in Scotland, as the rod holds only to be legitimate when resulting from practice, opportunity, and observation, from which he may draw analogies. GEORGE HAYWOOD.

ADVERTISING BROKERS.

SIR,—A good deal has appeared in your Journal, at different times, respecting these gentry, which checked them temporarily, but they are again as bare-faced in their old ways as ever. I observe one of them states—

"There is no doubt that the majority of the brokers in the Mining Market are opposed to the system of advertising prices, upon the ground that it occasionally frustrates transactions on the *tapis*, and, in some cases, renders clients discontented with business already done." Now, this is true to a very considerable extent, but in a different way from what the writer of it intends. It is, indeed, annoying to a respectable broker as well as to his client, to see shares advertised for sale in so reckless and unscrupulous a manner at prices so absurdly low, and at which, in nine cases out of ten, are not forthcoming when applied for, but "just sold" or "withdrawn," or "cannot be sold till the holder is referred to," or "such excuse, though the application may be made within an hour of the advertisement appearing, and notwithstanding the shares are distinctly stated to be 'for sale.' Then, if at any time the shares are really sold to an applicant, the next difficulty is to get them, for it is no uncommon thing in some quarters to sell shares which are not possessed. A transfer signed by the advertiser (jobber or dealer, or whatever he calls himself) is given, and the money handed over, but the unlucky individual who parted with his cash gets back in a day or two the pieces of paper he received, with the same, "no shares." Sometimes, again, the shares will be sold, and then every attempt to depreciate their value, by spreading all sorts of reports without any foundation, and by getting lower quotations into the papers, so that, if they can be "picked up" cheap, they are supplied, but if not, the transaction is never carried out. On the other hand, if shares are sold to some of these worthless, it is very often the case that no settlement can be obtained; and if the unfortunate seller has sent his transfer from the country, trusting to receiving the proceeds in return, he soon finds that he has lost both his shares and his money. Now, I mention no names, names and amounts being unconnected with these remarks;—where the cap fits, let it be worn. No wonder that the respectable brokers are annoyed at such practices, and no wonder that persons are frequently disgusted with their investments in mines, when they find that what they intended to be "buying in the cheapest and selling in the dearest market," is the very reverse.

I observe that a paper war has been going on between two advertising brokers, relative to a charge made by one of them that the other has received fees (in shares or money) for "writing up" certain mines. I cannot say which is telling the truth, though I also have heard of a similar nature, names and amounts being unconnected with it, while it is stated, that one person boasted openly of having paid the fee. It is true that one of these "advertisers" is a lessee and considerable shareholder in a mine which he has been almost weekly for a long time past using the most strenuous efforts to "puff," though he has led the public to believe that he was not personally interested in any mines, and, therefore, his advice was unbiased?

Another of the above fraternity has begun to advertise weekly what he calls list of prices of those shares which are dealt in on the market, at close dealing prices up to Friday evening, giving the buying and selling quotations, but which he must, or ought to know is very incorrect—so much so, that we can scarcely believe it is mine in several cases I know that the shares could not be got in London or elsewhere at the selling prices given either on Saturday, or any previous day of the week; indeed, I know of more than one person who had been trying to buy at higher prices, but who have not yet been successful. It is rather amusing to compare this list with the others on the first page of your Journal, to see the numerous inconsistencies. The list is, on the whole, a great misrepresentation.

This worthy sends you a "communication" which appears in "another column" of your Journal, in which he describes certain practices, which are highly objectionable, and from which I can learn the writer has most faithfully drawn his own picture; and in reply to the advice which he takes on himself to proffer with such bold effrontery, he would be appropriately addressed, "Physician, heal thyself." Had your correspondent in his mind the star of the east, or another "east," with the name of a well-known tin mine attached, and a few other "holes and pits," when he made his remarks? Is it not true that he "strongly advised his friends" to purchase into these, but with what result they are now unfortunately acquainted. Who are your correspondent's "friends," and has he ever really done anything to promote and support legitimate mining?

Your correspondent says that "the Ticketing List is the test of all reports, and capitalists who also have heard of a similar nature, names and amounts being unconnected with it, while it is stated, that one person boasted openly of having paid the fee. It is true that one of these 'advertisers' is a lessee and considerable shareholder in a mine which he has been almost weekly for a long time past using the most strenuous efforts to 'puff,' though he has led the public to believe that he was not personally interested in any mines, and, therefore, his advice was unbiased?"

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The Hudson's Bay Company has certain rights, and it has done good service to the public, for which it has received a reward; but, unfortunately, it has always possessed, and, I fear, it still possesses, powers of obstruction; far greater obstacles than the shortness of a northern season, and the dangers of the navigation. THOMAS BAXISTER.

THE MINING MARKET—MR. WILLIAM LEMON OLIVER.

Nov. 4.

SCOTTISH AUSTRALIAN MINING COMPANY.

I may, perhaps, be permitted to make a few remarks concerning a company which has just issued its prospectus—the Scottish Australian Mining Company. Passing over the fact of property which, at the last meeting of the parent company, was stated to be worth £2000, being offered to the new company for £1,500, there are several things so inconsistent, unless further explained, in reference to the undertaking, that I do not think, if it should prove a failure, that it could be considered as evidence that foreign mining is invariably unprofitable.

One great advantage which has always been connected with foreign mining is the freedom from dues; but in this instance the dues reserved would be considered high even in Cornwall, so that, although the land which the company is to possess will be their own, and they will be able to work it in any position which they may think fit, yet much dissatisfaction in another colony; so much indeed that the provincial Parliament passed an Act withdrawing the reservation from the owners and giving the right to the minerals to the proprietors of the surface. Again, I would ask why, if the property was so favourably reported upon in 1855, nothing has been done upon it until 1858? and perhaps the reason may be, that the proprietors have been unable to attempt to develop the mines, that they have mining implements and plant to dispose of? Hence the secretary could give some information on these points, and I am sure many of your readers would thank him.—*Threadneedle-street, Nov. 1.* H. D.

LEE MOOR PORCELAIN WORKS.—But a few weeks since we recorded

the opening of the railway from these works to the port, and on Saturday last the place was again the scene of rejoicing, the occasion being a dinner to the operatives employed in connection with that extensive factory. The works are well arranged, and being situate in the midst of a wild moor instantly arrest notice. The clay is worked from a quarry over 60 feet

essentially, is the same conveyed by a railway to the works, where it is raised and thrown into hoppers, through which a full stream of water constantly flows. An ingenious contrivance is used for breaking up and separating the clay. At the end of a revolving shaft, driven by a powerful water-wheel, there is a series of knives radiating from a revolving axle, and these knives rapidly divide the masses of clay. Beyond the knives and on the same central axis, is a series of iron denticulated arms, which beat the clay as it is carried down by the stream. The great desirability of comminuting the masses and disintegrating the particles is a most important accomplishment; but the process of separating the impurities has to be accomplished by a series of sieves, and the water and other heavier ingredients are separated by sieves, and the stream passing on carries with it the pure china-clay mixed with some mica-shales, which by their greater gravity gradually sink to the bottom of the long V-shaped channels which lead to the reservoirs. The reservoirs are covered over to protect the valuable contents from the action of rains, which would prevent the process of drying, and winds which, blowing across the moor, convey particles of sand. Artificial heat is used to expedite the drying of the clay, deposited in the large open sheds on the top surface of the moor, and the water is lifted and on the sea-shore, syphons are employed to take off the overlying water. The clay, after drying, is taken off in blocks fit for the potter. For some years past the produce of the Lee Moor Works has entered into the consumption of the pottery districts, but as the clay blocks were conveyed in carts to the port the risk was incurred of their receiving dirt, dust, and sand in the transit. Now all this risk is obviated, the blocks can be conveyed in covered wagons from the works direct to Plymouth for conveyance by sea to any desired port, or to the South Devon or Tavistock Railways for conveyance by rail to the Earls of Morley, the Earl of Devon, the Earl of Devonport, the Hon. C. Clements, Mr. Robt. Hunt, F.R.S., the Revs. Messrs. Pearce, Coppage, Moulton, Sturges, Slater, &c. After the usual toasts had been drunk, the health of Messrs. R. Hunt, the Earl and Countess of Morley, and Messrs. Stevens were proposed. Mr. Hunt, in acknowledging the compliment paid him, remarked upon the fruits which patience and perseverance had secured to the shareholders in the Lee Moor Porcelain Clay Company. After referring to the uses to which china-clay had been and is applied, he said that he had been very much struck by the description of the country of China, and that he had been in China. He discovered near Helsing a description of clay similar to what he had seen from China, and he established the Plymouth Works, the first in which true porcelain was made in England. Subsequently branches of the manufacture passed to Bristol and other ports, and therefore it was that the West of England should be said to be intimately associated with the history of pottery. He (Mr. Hunt) had visited the whole of the clay-works in the kingdom, and he could say without hesitation that there was nothing to be found in any part of the kingdom that could bear comparison with the Lee Moor Porcelain Works. There, he said, the clay was of the best quality, and the Nature was more generous in the clay than at Lee Moor. The deposit was large, and the clay good, and there was but one district in the country which could rival it in that respect (St. Stephen's as regards the quality of the clay; but the process there was rudely while at Lee Moor the utmost amount of ingenuity and intelligence had been employed for the purpose of producing a marketable clay of the best character, in the least possible time. Many advantages were thereby derived, seeing that that which they had in the Moor in such abundance was the worst of the kingdom, and that which they had in the West of England was the matter of the utmost importance in a commercial country, such as this. The advantages arising from the arrangements made recently would be found to be greater than may appear to many of the company, for as within a very short period the debris of the granite could be taken from the quarry, subjected to various processes, which he need not stop to particularise, and, by-and-bye, be turned out in the finest china-clay that the country produces, which may immediately be sent by railway to Plymouth, and thence transported to the most distant parts of England; these were the advantages which they were now about to reap. The degree of energy and perseverance which had been exhibited by his friend Mr. Phillips, in connection with these works, appeared to him (Mr. Hunt) to be beyond all praise. The *Plymouth Journal*, from which we gather the above particulars, contains an elaborate report of the proceedings at this gathering, which is well worthy the perusal of the shareholders.

stream was nearly 300 miles, its principal features being a broad shallo

river, with, in any places, extensive flats, and subject to heavy floods. The party, from thence the travellers proceeded up the northern bank, and about 100 miles to the west came upon a most important tributary, named the Lyons, which they followed almost due north for 100 miles; this being a running stream, the country here was well adapted for settlement, and this extended as far as Mount Augustus, a high point about 3300 ft. high. The most westerly point reached, from thence they returned due north, where a fine country was discovered, one of the best of the kind in the whole of the four main rivers of the continent, which they travelled was about 22 miles to the west, where their horses returned in better condition than they were when the expedition started. Mr. Gregory states that the road is so easy that it could be easily traversed by a loaded bullock dray, and is in good condition for driving carts. The forage along the banks of the river was more or less abundant, and each day a plentiful supply was obtained. The first largest extent of good land is at Mount Dargal, a flat of some six miles long, varying in width to $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile. Several large flats were found near the Gascoigne. The most promising spot is, however, that on the course of the Lyons, which from Mount Augustus exhibited a great range of grass, and the best of the kind in the country could reach from the mouth of the Lyons, and on the lowest calculation it was estimated that there was a million of acres good at once be taken up for immediate cultivation. The course of the route some good specimens of grass were seen, and indigenous rock as water melons were discovered, resembling the cultivated variety, but smaller in size. Tobacco in large quantities was found on the Lyons; and a sweet potato, of good size and flavour, was abundant. Wild figs also were discovered; and a creeper, with several pods about 3 in. long, and containing a considerable quantity of a strong cottony substance.

with a sickly lustre attached to the seeds, which may ultimately become or some commercial importance when the material resources of the settlement are further developed. It is anticipated in the colony that Mr. Frank Gregory will next year follow up his discoveries, until he connects them with his brother's southern limit on the Victoria coast, 600 miles distant from where he before reached, and thus prove that the colony for the purposes of settlement is not so unfit as has been stated by some persons who have visited it, and were unacquainted with its merits. Since its first foundation it has never been unfortunately scourged with drought, an occurrence which has taken place in the six

regions. Fruit and wheat grow in abundance. Olive oil has likewise been cultivated, and samples of it produced before the Society of Arts, and it has been pronounced by Messrs. Fortnum and Mason to be equal, if not superior, to any produced in Europe. The timber is being used extensively for railways, both in Victoria and India. To the mineral wealth of the colony we have previously directed the attention of our readers. The Geraldine Mines are progressing satisfactorily, and affording good returns, the percentage of the metal being of a high quality. The steam machinery is about to be dispatched in the clipper ship *Dezler*, which has been chartered by the company for that purpose, as also a traction engine by Bray; this, it is estimated, will reduce the cost of carriage to the port to a few shillings per ton, instead of 4*l.*, which has hitherto been paid; and this saving will materially diminish the expenses of the company and further add to their profits. It is calculated that the contents of the champion lead lode is 330 fathoms, the solid ore being 2½ ft. broad. The selling price of the ore in Cornwall is 18*l.* 14*s.* per ton, and the lode from surface to 12 fms. deep is said to be worth 560,000*l.*, should it prove in depth as it has already shown itself at the present shallow workings. The company possess other lead and copper lodes; and if assays are to be taken as a criterion, it may be judged that if fairly worked there is every prospect of a successful result. The results of Mr. Frank Gregory's explorations, and the settlement of so much good land, cannot fail to have a material influence on the ulterior development of the colony. It must greatly enhance the value of the mineral property, and give a great impetus to the industry of the settlement.

Meetings of Mining Companies.

EAST ROSEWARNE MINING COMPANY.

A meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices, Austinfrans, on Monday, Mr. J. E. MATTHEW in the chair.

Mr. E. KING (the secretary) read the circular convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last, which were confirmed. The accounts showed:—

Mine cost June, July, Aug.	£598 11 1
Merchants' bills, ditto.	166 12 3
Lord's dues 4 12 3	£769 15 7
Balance last audit.	£ 33 17 6
Call of 2 <i>s.</i> per share.	500 0 0
Copper ore sold.	156 2 6—690 0 0
Leaving balance against mine.	£ 79 15 7

The report of Capt. Delbridge was then read, as follows:—
Oct. 30.—The ground in the 47 cross-cut is still spare for driving to the south; no appearance of any lode as yet. We expect we have 6 fms. more to drive, by the underlie of the lode in the adit, and at the north cross-cut to the lode we expect 16 fms. more to drive. In the 22 ft. level, east of Hallett's, the lode is 15 to 18 inches wide, yielding some good copper ore. As we extend the level east the lode seems to improve in width, and to be more settled than we have seen it further west. Hallett's shaft is not holed to this level, but we expect very soon to communicate. In the 22 west, on the same lode, the lode is in two parts, each containing good copper ore, not much to value. In the 22 west, on south lode, the lode is 6 in. wide, kindly but unproductive. We think it advisable to drive this level west, as we had some shoots of tin ore in the adit a few fathoms west of the present point: the ground is favourable, and I advise its being continued. In the adit, west of the south cross-cut, the lode is from 6 to 18 in. wide, yielding some fine work for tin from a branch on the north part of the lode; as we are a great distance from the shaft, our progress is slow. The lode at present seems to recommence a fine work for tin for ventilation and taking up the stuff, which if done would allow us to drive west and east on the lode; if so, we should prove the value of the lode, and be likely to pay for opening. We have opened about 4 fms. of ground here, and raised 14*l.* worth of tin; it can be opened for 25*s.* to 30*s.* per fm.: it is now set on tribute, and the men are doing well. Other tribute pitches without change to notice.

Mr. E. KING said the north lode had become very productive for 13 or 14 fms. The accounts were passed. After some conversation, a call of 2*s.* 6*d.* per share was made, payable within fourteen days.

On the proposition of Mr. HALFORD, that the present committee be re-elected, Mr. HORWOOD said, at their last meeting he made some observations with regard to the disbursements of the committee, but since then—verifying the old proverb, *experience doth*—he had seen that there was great difficulty in finding gentlemen willing to give their services gratuitously. Seeing this, he was bound to withdraw those observations; and he had, therefore, great pleasure in seconding the resolution, that the present committee be re-elected.—This was put and carried.

The CHAIRMAN read a letter from the agent of Mr. Butler, in reply to a requisition for the abatement of the lord's dues, to the effect that although the agent (Mr. Davey) had not received a reply from Mr. Butler, there was little doubt but that he would accede to the request, provided the mine was spiritedly worked.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

WHEEL TEHDY MINING COMPANY.

A meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices, Threadneedle-street, on Wednesday, Mr. ROUGIER in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last, which were confirmed. The accounts showed:—

Balance last audit.	£609 10 3
June cost (labour, merchants' bills, &c.) ..	353 1 4
July 298 12 6	
August 283 15 4	
Sanctaries 17 5—	£1562 0 10
Sale of copper ore £273 1 3	
Received account of arrears of call £88 14 8	
Sale of copper ore 152 18 10—	£1034 14 7
Leaving balance against the mine.	£ 527 6 3

The report of Capt. J. POPE was then read.
Mr. PASCOE (the secretary), in referring to the report, said they had let the water into the 60, and so had abandoned the 90, 80, and 70.

After some conversation on the working of the mine, in which the practical experience of Mr. KING was made evident, the CHAIRMAN said that gentleman would be a most desirable adjunct to the committee.

The CHAIRMAN, in answer to a question, said that originally there were three captains connected with the mine, but by the recent changes which had been effected he thought there had been but one. Mr. KING was perfectly satisfied with all that had been done under the new management; the only thing that he had to complain of was that a report had not that day been received from the mine. He thought everything had been done to bring up the value of the mine.

The CHAIRMAN thought, if Mr. KING would accede to the request of the shareholders to become a member of the committee, he would render by his practical knowledge an essential service to the mine.—Mr. KING declined, in consequence of other engagements.

After some further conversation with regard to the period at which meetings have hitherto been held, it was agreed that hereafter they should be held quarterly.

The accounts were then passed, and allowed. A call of 2*s.* per share was made.

The appointment of Capt. POPE was confirmed, the committee preferring the undivided attention of one agent to the occasional visits of several connected with other mines.

Mr. COX proposed a vote of thanks to the committee of management for their energy. They had reduced the cost very materially, without in any way injuring the prospects of the mine.

Mr. KING had great pleasure in seconding the proposition, which was put and carried.

Mr. COX, in acknowledging the compliment, said that for what had been done the committee were amply rewarded by the approval with which their efforts had been met.

A vote of thanks to the secretary, for his assiduity and practical advice, was then unanimously passed.—A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

PENHARGET AND WHEAL WREY MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of adventurers was held at the company's offices, Union-court, Old Broad-street, on Saturday, Mr. GEORGE STAVELEY in the chair.

Mr. DALY (the secretary) read the circular convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last, which were confirmed. The accounts showed:—

Balance last audit.	£136 12 3
Mine cost, April 2 7 6	
Ditto, May 98 4 7	
Ditto, June 36 2 6	
Ditto, July 46 14 8	
Ditto, August 31 0 3	
Printing and stationery 4 10 6	
Secretary and petty expenses 32 11 9—	£388 3 3
Call 307 4 0	
Balance against mine £ 80 19 3	

The report was then read, of which the following is an abstract:—

Oct. 25.—In order to economise the expenditure, it appeared to me most desirable that every miner-like and inexpensive plan should be adopted to sink the shaft, and prove or try the lode at a proper depth, before erecting the machinery, and carrying out extensive surface and other operations, involving a large expenditure of time, capital, and permanent cost. The material object was to develop, at a deeper level, the productive lode of silver-lead ore operated on at a shallow depth. A large amount of surface work has been done. The adit has been further cleared up and secured, and an entirely new cutting opened; the work is now in a more efficient and substantial condition. Ground has been excavated for the bob, and an adit opened to take off the water from the machinery. A most substantial and efficient whim has been erected. The engine-shaft has been well secured, and is in course of sinking; and should the operation be continued efficiently it will be down 15 fathoms in three months from the present date. A most effective but simple and inexpensive engine has been put to work, and no other machinery will be required to enable you to sink the shaft to the depth at which it is reasonable to expect that the lode will be found profitably productive. There is a large stock of good and most useful materials on the mine. The main lode of this mine has been opened upon in a sett about three-quarters of a mile to the north; and the lode has proved so rich and good, that a steam-engine is being erected for the purpose of developing it thoroughly, and I feel no hesitation in saying that the results will be highly satisfactory. We are now well furnished with machinery and materials, and all requisites for progressing with the works. The shaft will be sunk, with all possible speed, to the 15, at which point a cross-cut will be driven, to intersect the lode and levels extended thereon, north and south. The knowledge of what occurs in the neighbourhood, and every day's experience, enable me to repeat, with the utmost confidence, that the Penharget and Wheal Wrey Silver-lead Mine will, when properly opened and effectively wrought, prove to be a rich mine, if not the richest lead mine ever developed in the counties of Devon and Cornwall.—J. T. PENHARGET.

Mr. J. ENSON thought that the report was highly satisfactory. The mine certainly possessed great advantages. It was so fortunately circumstanced that a great deal of labour could be effected at a comparatively small cost. There had been a large amount of work done. A flap-jack had been erected, which worked with great efficiency, and at a far less cost than had steam-power been employed. By this means they could sink the shaft from 20 to 30 fms., and drive the cross-cut to the lode, thus proving the mine at a very small outlay. Indeed, Mr. Henwood, who had visited the mine, stated that there was water-power sufficient to sink the shaft 100 fathoms. In his (Mr. Enson's) mining experience he had often seen thousands of pounds squandered away in what was called vigorously prosecuting the development of a mine. It was often the case

that, after a steam-engine had been erected, and a shaft sunk, either the engine was in the wrong position, or from some other cause it was totally unfit to fulfil its destined office. With regard to this mine, he thought the better way would be to work as inexpensively, yet efficiently, as possible, till the mine had been proved. A few hundred pounds had developed the lode to a very considerable extent, and he hoped they would get 80 fms. in depth by means of the flap-jack, which was equally as useful as a water-wheel of 10 ft. in diameter for all the purposes required for the development of the mine. They could, if further power was required, obtain a fall of water of 100 feet. It was proposed to sink the shaft, and then drive a cross-cut to the lode. Capt. Pennease was a most sagacious miner, and they might place the utmost confidence in his ability and honesty.

The CHAIRMAN thought the sinking of the shaft should be proceeded with vigorously. Mr. C. BURLS was of the same opinion.

Mr. ENSON concurred, but, at the same time, it must not be forgotten that these vigorous operations involved a great outlay, often without an equivalent return. And as wealth was not obtainable from steam-engines, or other surface erections, the cheaper they cut to the lode the better would it be for the company.

The CHAIRMAN, in answer to a question, said there were means of compelling the shareholders to pay the call in arrears by the Statutes in force.

Mr. TAYLOR thought the secretary should be stringent, and be instructed to write to the shareholders in arrears, and inform them that their shares were liable to forfeiture unless the call was immediately paid.

The CHAIRMAN thought the whole of the call would be got in within a week.

Mr. BURLS suggested that a call of 6*d.* per share be made.

Mr. ENSON said that such a call was totally inconsistent with vigorous working, for it would be entirely inadequate to meet the urgent necessities of the mine; the shaft must be sunk to get to the lode, and it would be unwise to starve the mine now that they were in a good course of working.

Mr. TAYLOR suggested that a call of 1*s.* 6*d.* per share be made, in two payments.

Mr. ENSON would not like to see the sinking of the shaft stopped, for it was the opinion of some of the best miners that it would eventually become a very valuable and productive mine.

After some further consultation, it was resolved unanimously that a call of 1*s.* 3*d.* per share be made, payable in a week.—The auditors were re-elected; and a vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

AT BOSCEAN MINE, the 100 and 112 fm. levels, west of slide shaft, are opening good tin ground, the lode varying from 2 to 3 ft. wide; the 122 level is also in tin ground. The 122 east is present unproductive, but the lode, which is about 15 to 18 inches wide, is congenial for mineral. The shaft-plat in the 134 is now nearly complete; and in a few days the 134 will be extended east and west; from the appearance of the lode at this point these levels will be in ore ground that will pay well for working. In the 64 east, on the north lode, the lode is about 2 ft. wide, mixed with tin, but not of sufficient value to pay for working. The Wheal Owles Guide has not yet been intersected, but cannot be more than about 5 or 6 fms. from the present end. The 77 and 89 fm. levels, south-west on the caunter lode, are unproductive for tin, but the Standard lode is daily expected to be met with in these levels; this is an object looked forward to with great interest by the agents. The 40, west of Guide, on the Pool lode, has opened some good tin ground, but the end at present is poor. The 40 west, on the south lode, is still in tin ground; lode about 10 inches wide. Brown's shaft is being sunk, by six men, with all dispatch on the Guide, about midway between these two lodes, for the purpose of extending operations on them with greater facility than can be done at present.

DEVON AND COURTEAY.—Since the last general meeting the lode has been ten feet in the 100, and produced about ½ ton of ore per fathom; it has improved to a ton per fathom within a distance of 10 feet, and looks well for further improvement very shortly. Since the 80 fm. level was commenced, about 1000 tons of copper have been raised, and considering that the 100 fm. level is being extended towards the same run of ore ground, we may soon expect very favourable results. The mine was inspected on the day of the meeting by an agent, for a large shareholder; his report was read to the meeting, and considered highly satisfactory.

WEST CRINIS AND REGENT MINES.—The plunger under the engine has been set to work, and the strain taken off the flat-rods. The levels which are being cleared show that a large quantity of ore ground has been left by the former company. The prospects west on the Regent lode, and on the side lodes, are very good. The machinery and erections are in good order.

WENDRON CONSOLS.—The mine has greatly improved. At the setting, on Saturday last, 95 men were engaged on tinwork, and 43 on tribute. The reserves of tin ground are augmenting, and the next dividend is expected to be 2*s.* per share for the three months, with every probability of increasing.

PRIDEAUX WOOD.—The prospects of this mine have within the last week very much improved, by cutting a lode producing copper ore in the shaft.

AT THE WEST WHEAL TREVELLYAN SURVEY, held on Oct. 29, the engine-shaft was set to sink below the 20, by six men, at 5*d.* 10*s.* per fathom. The lode will fall into the shaft at or about the 30, and should the ground continue favourable this point will be reached in about two months. The 20 west set to drive at 2*s.* 1*s.* per fathom; the lode is 4 ft. wide, of a very promising character. The 20 east set at 3*s.* per fathom; lode 5 ft. wide, composed of quartz, gossan, and very rich copper ore. The winze sinking below the 10, for ventilation, is set at 3*s.* per fathom. Upon the whole, the appearances at the mine justify the hope of a good discovery ere long; the lode, where opened upon, showing every indication of a deposit of ore being not far distant, and the ground level of such an easy nature for working, render the mine of a more than ordinary character as a speculation. Some of the ore from the adit and 10 fathom level gives a produce of 3½*s.* and 29 per cent. for copper.

AT THE GREAT HEWAS UNITED MINES, the lode has been found in the 96 west 1 ft. wide, rich for tin. The 56 east is turning out well, and the lode is again becoming productive in the 36 above the slide, which has prevented an increase in the returns for the last three months. The mines have much improved.

TRESAVEAN MINE.—A meeting of the adventurers in this mine was convened by advertisement to be held at Pearce's Hotel, Truro. Several gentlemen attended, and it was anticipated a very influential gentleman would have presided, but after waiting a considerable time for his presence the parties were doomed to disappointment. Capt. Martin was at his post, and prepared to offer every information. He also produced letters requesting shares to be allotted to the writers, if not already engaged. Some of the best known families in Cornwall have signified their intention of joining the speculation. Capt. Martin stated that he then had men at work above the adit, where labour alone would yield a profit, and that he only wanted the water out of the mine, when he would cut the main lode, and make the Tresavean Mine as rich as ever. This view was corroborated by practical men who were present, and who had worked in the mine. Capt. Martin will eventually effect his object, though it is to be regretted so noble a project should have been left to such an easy nature for working, render the mine of a more than ordinary character as a speculation. Some of the ore from the adit and 10 fathom level gives a produce of 3½*s.* and 29 per cent. for copper.

More than half the shares in the mine had previously been engaged, and the greater part of the remainder are bespoken. Ent Capt. Martin is desirous of disposing the remainder to bond fide holders, and not to allow the Tresavean Mine to be thrown on the market, where it would well suit the purpose of jobbers. We are glad to find that Capt. Martin has adopted so independent a course, and think his example is worthy of imitation. We trust and believe the course of action he has selected is such as must eventually lead to success, and will reflect credit on him and all concerned in the affair, not only for ability, but for stronger and more tangible reasons.

THE RIPPEN TORR MINE (Ashburton) is making good progress. A portion of the lode in the shallow level has been assayed, and found to contain 9½ per cent. of copper, and 48 ozs. of silver in 20 cwt. of ore. In another portion of our columns will be found a report from the managing agent.

WHEAL CREBOR.—Our prospects are brighter. On the Georgiana lode, in the 12, below the Tunnel, both east and west, is most kindly, and the pitch above yielding good ore. On the main lode, there are two tribute pitches in back of the 24; in the western one we think we have discovered a new lode, worth 3 tons per fm., and whole to surface.

OLD TOLGUS.—Both ends on the south lode, in the 32, are productive. The new north lode is opening out well, and the large caunter is promising to produce a great quantity of copper and blende. The engine-shaft is being sunk below the 43 with all speed, and a cross-cut being driven south to cut the south lode at that level by six men.

WEST CARADON MINING COMPANY.—We have reason to believe that Mr. J. Dunsford will in a few days be officially appointed secretary of this company.

PEMBROKE AND EAST CRINIS MINES.—The operations at these mines are becoming of considerable interest, from the fact of a new system of boring being adopted, from which the most successful results are anticipated. The meeting convened for Wednesday next will, we believe, be adjourned, until such progress has been made that a confident opinion may be arrived at, and the committee enabled to decide upon a final course of proceeding.

WHEAL ADDAMS.—The prospects at this mine are of the most encouraging character, and large reserves of ore are being laid open in the various levels. The steam-engine for hauling and crushing will be at work in the course of a month, when the operations will be prosecuted with dispatch and economy. Judging from the reports of practical agents who have inspected this property, it will be one of the prizes of the coming year. A large business is being done in the shares; present price, 25*s.* to 27*s.* 6*d.*

BUDNICK MINE is looking very well; a good parcel of lead ore is prepared for market, and will be sold in a few days.

THE BESORE MINE is situated in Kenwyn, Cornwall, adjoining the Wheal Jane, which has never made a call, but paid, and is still paying, large sums in dividends. It has always been thought very highly of, and been partially worked three times. The last time, after a considerable outlay, and just as the best points for which the mine was re-started were reached, a dissension arose amongst the shareholders, and the mine was sold. The present proprietors will be in about the same position as the last, for one-third of their outlay. The principal object now is to sink the water from Carne's shaft, which is only 12 fms. under adit. The 12 was extended east and west from it, and about 4000*l.* worth of lead sold therefrom; this course of lead is now standing all whole under that level, so that the shaft will be immediately resumed, and sunk 10 fms. deeper, and a level driven under this one, from which, of course, great results will be made. In sinking this shaft (Capt. Martin) about another fathom or so two lodes will intersect it, containing fine rich stones of lead ore; great things are expected at this point also. There is another important point to be reached in the 20, east of engine-shaft, in 10 fms. driving—an intersection of two east and west and one cross lode. It is expected that returns to pay about half the costs will be made as soon as drained. The mine, on the whole, is considered a first-rate adventure, and shares have been eagerly sought after by parties in Truro and the immediate neighbourhood of the mine. Only a little more machinery, such as pumps, rods, &c., are required, and the ore are being judiciously bought at sales, on most favourable terms, preparatory to commencing vigorous operations.

LUDCOTT has again improved, and it is expected will soon appear in the dividend list. This mine, like many others, has seen its reverses; but perseverance has at last brought it into a position which must reward the adventurers for their long-tried patience.

NEW WHEAL VADDO.—One of the shareholders, largely interested in this undertaking, has lately visited the mine, and has returned to town highly pleased with its appearance. The parts in operation are looking exceedingly well, and from all appearances, are likely to pay in a very short time.

GERNICK MINES.—The 38 east is being driven with all speed, to get through the elvan. The lode is thickly impregnated with yellow copper ore, and the prospects for the junction are highly favourable for a deposit of copper ore.

PONSANPOOTH MINES (Pettinazuloe).—These mines were worked at so remote a period that no history or record of them exists; even their very names have lapsed into oblivion. The lodes on which operations have been made are three in number, within a distance of 30 fms.; they have been wrought for 40 in as far as water permitted; an adit and shafts have been sunk, but nothing further done. The lodes are east and west, large, and well defined; they dip to the north about 40°. The mines are about one mile and a half south of Tresavean, and one on the north of Old Wheal Golden, near Sticker Bridge, adjoining the Old Maullin Mine (West Maullin), once so rich for tin. On the north-east part of the set is the lode cut some time since in excavating differences arising amongst the proprietors, the affair was abandoned. The property was inspected by Mr. George Henwood, and Capt. Rogers, late of Baldern Mine, with a view to its being again worked; their report will probably appear at a future period, when the prospectus will be published.

We are glad to learn that the misunderstanding alluded to in last week's Journal has been arranged as we suggested, and that all proceedings have thus been prevented. This is as it should be.

THE DEVON GREAT ELIZABETH MINE (Buckfastleigh) is now being worked with vigour. The new water-wheel is nearly completed, and the last for conveying the water from the River Dart is in a forward state. Great praise is due to Capt. Williams and the committee for the able manner in which they have been pushing on the works for the benefit of the company.—WALTER TRIGALLAS.

GREAT RETALLACK MINE (Pettinazuloe).—We were misled in our information regarding this mine respecting the discovery of lead; it should have been blende. The error arose from a mistake of the person to whom the shaft communicated the news. Though the lode is not lead, or worth 40*l.* per fathom, it is still a great discovery for the mine. Mr. Henwood visited the mine on Tuesday, and inspected it with Capt. Trevethan, of the Clifford Mine, and they thus report:—"The lode cut at the shaft is at an angle of about 40 deg., dipping west; it is 6 deg. east of the north in its bearing; it consists principally of blende, with chlorite, friable spar, arsenic, and prisms, it is a very fine lode, but has not yet been cut through. On the hanging wall the lode has only been cut through about 18 in.; the footwall has not yet been cut through 6 feet has been cut in the perpendicular. The blende in the lode is of good quality, and the lode at the shaft is worth from 12*s.* to 15*s.* per fathom for that mineral, which is very clean, and very little muddled, or broken, with it. We recommend sinking the lode as soon as possible, where you may expect another change of mineral, as the blende of that metal, and not for lead. In the level just driven to cut the iron lode, men have a very large mass of stone that can easily be raised. This is only a secondary consideration; your attention should be devoted to the fine lode at the shaft, for which such a discovery be made as appearances really warrant the expectation of the report lately in circulation will be more than verified. We advise you to dress up 10 or 12 tons of the jack (which you may do at any time), and send it to market, and when you have ascertained its full value let the ground on tribute."

FROM MR. JAMES CROFTS.—At the date of the writer's last letter, a fortnight since, the momentous question of the Bank rate of interest—the pivot upon which trade and commerce turn—was still in abeyance, yet the daily press had already found that, beyond question, the Bank intended firmly to keep the minimum rate at 3 per cent., whilst in the market money was worth only 2½ per cent. The change took place in the arguments of the advocates for change; and, in fact, the Bank had no other course left for them, the press may be said not only to have "swallowed the new arguments," but they applied the Bank for its steadiness of principle in resisting a sure, which at last had almost assumed a coercive tone. The benefit of the firmness the Bank has shown already develops itself in a perfectly sound state of the speculative markets, the almost entire absence of new schemes, and a steady business in all departments, the value of money being again falling, and the influence of the Bank's action, in the large increase of demand for first-rate dividend stocks, which have only to be offered to be eagerly bought up, whilst other concerns are languishing in the lodes have found ready buyers on a large scale. Matters are steady in value, with the exception that lead has slightly fallen, and neither rise in tin is shortly predicted. Purely speculative shares are almost entirely neglected, and as this class includes many worthless ones, the fact is hailed as a valuable one for the interests of the speculative section of the public.

A very considerable improvement was announced early in the week in Wheal Arthur, on the north lode, in the eastern mine, where it is worth 3 tons per fm., and the shares have risen in consequence. This mine has from time to time disappointed the hopes of shareholders, but there appears at present a probability of its ultimately becoming a profitable one. Special notice and some amplification is requisite regarding Wheal Arthur (lead), near Exeter, in 4000 shares. The ground in the mine is of the most inexpensive character for working, and the situation of the property, with machinery for raising the ore nearly completed, renders the monthly costs quite of a minimum character, in comparison with the majority of other mines, a single pumping-engine generally runs upon a cost of itself of 1200*l.* a year. The calculation made by experienced persons at the mine, when the crusher is completed, will prepare for about 300 tons of ore per month (or, in other words, ground is already laid open to justify the calculation, of which quantity 180 tons blende and 20 tons lead ore to realise at least 1000*l.* per month, and admitting these details as an approximation to fact, the shares at the present price of 25*s.* to 27*s.* must be considered as almost at a nominal value; and thus, probably, there is no other mine at the moment offering an advance in the course of next year equal to this, which may, and it is asserted will, amount to 200 or 300 per cent. One peculiar feature of this mine is, and an agreeable one also, that there is not the most remote probability of a fall in the value of the shares, but on the contrary, given proof of the moderate probability of a fall, the little Lady Bertha has again given ground proof of the uncertainty which apparently belongs to the tin. From 10*s.* per share the price rose gradually during this week to 22*s.*, and is now 18*s.* It appears, however, that a mine sinking between the 20 and 30 fm. levels, and now down about 2 ft., they have not with ore worth 50*s.* per fm.; whilst under the winze to the westward the same lode has been cut, and is worth 2 tons per fm., the ore in both points being richer than any yet found in the mine, and said to be worth 6*s.* to 7*s.* per ton, consequently above the average of Cornish copper ore. These details are invited from information given by a practical party, and being assumed as genuine, they are, *prima facie*, something to repose upon as to the present favourable aspect of the mine, but of little value to those who, under discouraging influences, have parted with large numbers of shares at one-third their present value. In Kelly Bray the profit for September month was 12*s.*, and up to the present time there is no falling off in the lodes, from which it may be inferred that similar or higher profits may be looked for. These shares lately receded in value, but it is stated that it was solely in consequence of the necessities of a large holder, and they are now recovering their previous value; they appear a good investment, the call period being passed. Old Tolgus United has sustained a rise of 5*s.* to 6*s.* per share, much upon the favourable prospect of the mine, which really exhibits every promise of being a highly valuable one, as from the fact that the few shares remaining in the market have been bought up by parties holding a large interest. A disinterested correspondent, writing from Cornwall (and such opinions on mines must always be considered the most valuable) states that "Old Tolgus United is opening up in an extraordinary manner, with a prospect of still greater mine at a greater depth." The language of this brief extract is certainly, as appears to the writer, significant of success.

The serious losses sustained by mining investors during the last twelve months, suggests a few remarks intended for their future guidance—for the preservation of new capital—and by possibility to lead to a recovery of the portion of that lost. Losses are incurred chiefly in two ways, as they are generally designated, you may mine and mine from a reduction of call. In entering the mining market the buyer has the choice before him of three classes of mines—dividend, proximate dividend, and purely speculative, in which latter class nine-tenths of the losses originate. It is not intended, of course, to deter the latter class as not to be ventured into at all, but when the others, presenting unquestionably less, or only a minimum of risk, are equally open to purchase, the wise course is an obvious one, and the result in the writer's mind is, that it is unquestionably wise to purchase into a mine paying dividends amounting to 15 or 20 per cent. per annum, into such as, having surmised the progress of the mine, either by a heavy mine in the adit, or by a highly valuable one, as from the fact that the few shares remaining in the market have been bought up by parties holding a large interest. A disinterested correspondent, writing from Cornwall (and such opinions on mines must always be considered the most valuable) states that "Old Tolgus United is opening up in an extraordinary manner, with a prospect of still greater mine at a greater depth." The language of this brief extract is certainly, as appears to the writer, significant of success.

FROM MR. R. TREDDINICK.—The mining share market has been buoyant throughout the week, and closes with a firmer tone, and with an absence of surplus stock in most acknowledged sound and progressive undertakings. Trevellyan, 24½ to 25½; Devon, 24½; Mary Ann, 46½ to 47. South Frances, to which we have, on various occasions, drawn attention, had advanced from 190 to 220, 225, consequent on the discovery of a new lode. Basset in demand at 210 to 215; Besore, 54½ to 55½. West Lasset, 22, and in good request; this mine adjoins South Frances, and but for ordinary reasons both sides the question at issue would long since have been satisfactorily settled. South Tolgus, 14 to 14½, and the last report is cheering. South Frances, 35 to 40, and a mine of wealth. Devon Great Consols slightly lower at 45 to 46. W. H. Dunsford, 110 to 115, and generally a recovery of the price of the mine, through the appointment of Mr. W. H. Dunsford as secretary; the acknowledged integrity and liberal conduct of the gentleman in the management of companies under his control have hitherto given every qualified satisfaction. Old Tolgus United, 31 to 35, with an absence of sellers, even the latter quotation. Carnevas, ½ to ½, buyers. Great Hewas, 10*s.* 6*d.*, after Margery, 7 to 8, in the absence of buyers; this mine is good to purchase. Holmston, 22*s.* to 24*s.*; this mine, being clear of outstanding liabilities, is selling for a price to its intrinsic value. Tamar Consols shares have been largely dealt in at 4*s.* to 4½*s.* a mine hitherto neglected, and adjoining East Russell, has attracted some degree of attention, an improvement having been announced, an important character, and a speculative property will become enhanced. East Russell, as usual

THE MINERAL RESOURCES OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

In our last Journal we referred to the proposed extension of mining operations in New South Wales by the establishment of the Scottish Australian Mining Company, and pointed out their prospects of success. In commencing operations in a young colony the two greatest considerations, there is likely to be a demand for the produce, and whether the means of transport are sufficient to enable it to be brought to the market easily, and at a price which will not consume the profits which would otherwise accrue. There can be no question, according to Capt. Dalley's report, that the quantity of mineral contained in the Good Hope estate is very large; and, with regard to the transit and demand, it is well known that copper is at all times saleable; and, judging from the richness of Australian ore generally, and the fact that Capt. Dalley has found samples brought with him to yield, respectively, 21, 27, 36 and 37 per cent. of copper, it may be presumed that ample profits will be derivable from that source alone, the Good Hope being situated on the Yass River, and having plenty of water for dressing and like purposes.

But it is from the coal property that the greatest results are expected. The colliery owners in the New South Wales coal field have at present the Australian market in their own hands, and the Scottish Australian Mining Company will have upwards of 1200 acres of freehold land to work upon, in addition to the half share of the coal under proposals of 2600 acres more. Of their freehold land the Dartmouth estate of 100 acres is situated, 5 1/2 miles from Newcastle, and the remainder, the Hexham property, only 14 or 15 miles distant, and within 3 miles of the nearest point of junction with the Newcastle and Maitland Railway. The coal properties have been inspected and reported upon by Mr. H. T. Plews, who says that the Dartmouth property he found to contain one fine seam formed of two seams—the Yard seam (the best coal yet found in the colony) and the Dirty seam, run together, and showing the following section at the outcrop:—Chitter, or shale, and coal mixed; this improves to the southward, and becomes a fine top coal; varies from 4 ft. to 6 ft. Top coal, very good and bright, 2 ft. 6 in.; hard, grey shale, not regular, 2 1/2 in.; good coal, bright, 5 in.; parting, 1 in.; good coal, ditto, 2 1/2 in.; parting, 1 in.; bottom coal, very bright and good, but rather tender, most probably from exposure to water and air at the outcrop, and, therefore, likely to get harder as the coal recedes from the outcrop, 2 ft. 7 in.—5 ft. 1 1/2 in. The thill, or floor, is good, of hard grey shale and sandstone. The dip is very slightly north-west, and the specific gravity of the coal 1.297. In appearance it is a beautiful bright coal, and burns well, leaving little ash. The Hexham property contains a seam of 2 ft. 6 in. of coal at a depth of 20 ft.; and at a depth of 50 or 60 ft. it is believed that there is another of 4 ft. 6 in., at the least. Mr. Plews does not at all anticipate that these are the only seams which exist under the estate, but the value of the 2 ft. 6 in. seam alone would justify the price which has been fixed for the property.

With regard to Mr. Morehead's opinion as to the prospects of the undertaking, he wrote under date January 9, 1858, that as their present company (the Scottish Australian Investment) had hitherto been preserved (somewhat exceptionally among other companies connected with the colonies), in a state of essential soundness and prosperity, and was, he confidently believed, at that moment capable of being developed into something more important and thriving than it has yet been; so he believed, notwithstanding the want of success of many Australian mining companies, that a mining company on the somewhat miscellaneous basis suggested by him, could be successfully established and conducted in the colony; and he called attention to the consideration that this character of miscellaneousness and comprehensiveness has for its object the mitigation of the speculative element which forms a feature in all mining undertakings. A good many of the shareholders in the Scottish Australian Investment Company being disinclined to embark in mining operations, it was thought advisable to form distinct companies for developing the mineral properties which had been acquired; and in carrying out this idea the Bon Accord and Good Hope properties have been brought before the public. The shares in the former are at present at a premium on the Stock Exchange; and from the statements made with regard to the Scottish Australian Mining Company's prospects, it is anticipated that little difficulty will be experienced in obtaining the requisite capital.

FOREIGN MINES.

ALLEN AND QUENANGEN MINES.—Estimated produce for Sept.:

Mines.	Tons.	Oz.	Per cent.	Copper.
Alpen	42	43	4 1/2	1.90
Old Mine	139	139	3 1/2	4.45
United Mines	27	27	3 1/2	0.96
Michell's	6 1/2	6 1/2	3 1/2	0.29
Thomas's	5 1/2	5 1/2	5	0.27
Quenavig	13	13	4	0.53
Quenangen	50	50	10	5.00

Total 274 13.51

Sept. 25 to Oct. 5.—Belgium: The mines near Monk's shaft and under the shallow adit appear to be on the same level, which, though small, contain some rich ore; we are endeavouring to communicate the two workings, which will allow us to excavate the whole cheaper, and get all the stuff drawn by the whim. In the driving over the 20th level has increased somewhat in size, being now about 18 inches wide, consisting of calcareous well mixed with purple ore. All the other workings are producing more or less ore, but from the smallness of the veins, of an inferior quality.—Old Mine: The lode in the bottom of the mine is now looking better than it has done for many months past. In No. 1 workings it is not quite so large—about 7 feet wide, mixed with ore throughout, particularly on the hanging side, which is very difficult to excavate. The ore is a mixture of the ore and matrix looking as if fused together, and is very difficult to excavate. No. 3, winze, on the slide, has not yet reached the lode, the slide taking a more horizontal course than we expected. We have begun to try the lode between Nos. 1 and 3 winzes, where the lode is extremely large, but with very little ore. The cauter in the cross-cut, west from the shallow adit, is 10 inches wide, spotted with ore, and will, probably, after a few fathoms driving, lead into the main lode.—United Mines and Michell's are still being worked by tributaries; there has lately been no alteration in the size of the pitches, the ore produced is of a low percentage.—Thomas's: Another lode has been discovered here, some distance toward the east, formerly worked; the ore is much dispersed in the greenstone; we purpose trying it immediately, if the weather permits surface work.—Quenavig: One of the lodes lately began on promises to turn out of permanent value; it is 2 ft. wide, and at present well mixed with yellow ore in limestone. The others continue of an irregular character.—Quenangen: The stopes under the 10th continue unaltered, the lode in places 2 feet wide, of solid yellow ore. The driving outward from this stopes continues to produce about 3 tons per fm. the ground being very difficult to excavate. In the winze from the west end of the 10th lode has increased a little in size, though not so much in value, the ore being purple and of excellent quality. The cross-cut toward the lode D is progressing well, and the driving on the lode intersected by this cross-cut is very promising, the size and contents of the lode improving daily. A cross-cut further west, near the new drawing-shaft, has been begun to investigate the ground to the southward, where several untried lodes are known to exist, being visible at the surface.—P. Wilson.

ST. JOHN DEL REY COMPANY.—Advices from Brazil:

Mine.	Oz.	Tons.	Oz.	Per cent.	Copper.
From general stamp	17,000	.....	5444.0	3.182	.....
" Lyon (w. and m. ch.)	2,914	.....	1557.6	1.806	2.883
" Susanna (champion ground)	538	.....	169.0	3.362	.....
" Arrastra	1,206	.....	.....	.....	0.170
Total	21,567	.....	7661.6	.....	3.053
" Fraia	1,189	.....	.....	.....	.....

Total 22,756 22.505
The produce for Aug., 22,756 ozs. (less duty, 2 per cent., 455 ozs.) = 22,301 ozs. at 7s. 8d. per oz. = £1848 14 4
The cost for Aug., 7s. 7d. 5/6 = £2222 2s. 1 1/2d. = 8166 0 6

Profit £182 13 10
The produce for 30 days only, as that for Aug. 1 was cleared up along with that for July, in order to avoid working on Sunday.

Reduction Department.—Stamps working 30 days, average 130-38 heads; stamps working 132 heads, average 29-64 days. The different operations in this department have gone on regularly, with but little interruption, caused by the necessity of repairs, but none of them heavy. The stamps had to be driven at a slower rate, owing to the supply of stone being short, from several lodes occurring and interfering with the hauling; therefore only 235 tons of stone have been stamped daily, and the same rate of stamping has continued up to date. The value per ton shown by the table to be a little greater than for July, but it is doubtful if this will be maintained for September, for an unusual proportion of kills has been lately brought to the spalling-floor. In Oct., an increase of produce is to be expected, because from the 20th of Sept. a stoppage of richer stone will be quarried at the East Quena Panella.

SEPARATIONS.—The table shows that the value of the stone from the West and Middle Cachoira is very low, considerably less than in June and July. This separation, having been carried for three months, was given up at the end of the month, a sufficient having been made. It is also thought that this stone can be more advantageously treated when mixed with the other stone, as when stamped by itself the stone did not strike kindly, and required particular attention and management. The separation at side what had been left from the champion ground, by stripping down from the north to the south, has been given up, yielding 3,462 cwt. per ton.

FRANK.—The operations have gone on with regularity. The yield from the stamps is considerably better than the preceding month, that from the arrastra is less.
MINE.—The usual operations have been going on with regularity. The different measures preparatory to putting down the new inclined plane alongside of Hurry's are actively carrying on. The hauling in it will be done by the Gamba machine, with the iron wire-rope, for which the necessary arrangements are making; it is not the most favourable place for it, but still it will be an unfair trial of it, and Hall says it must answer. The stopping operations at the Gamba have been suspended for reasons stated in former communications.

Explorations have been actively prosecuted. At the 35 fm. level appearances are more promising, and the tram level for working the new ground to the west is advancing.

Gold extracted to date—6607 ozs. from 5774 cub. ft. of sand, the result of 10 days' stamping, yielding 11.44 ozs. per cub. ft.; and from 2265 tons of stone = 2.916 ozs. per ton.
Sept. 25.—James Andrew leaves to-day in charge of the troop for Rio, taking 10 boxes of gold, containing 45,706 ozs., consigned to Messrs. W. Harrison and Co., with instructions to ship the same to your address, should the rate of exchange at Rio not admit of the gold being sold there with advantage to the company.

Sept. 30.—The gold extracted during the 2d division of this month (seven days) amounted to 1774 ozs. from 3947 cub. ft. of sand = 4.49 ozs. per foot; 4774 ozs. from 1511.2 tons stone = 3.152 ozs. per ton. This yield is rather better in proportion to the stone stamped than the first ten days of the month. It is gratifying to find that the stone stamped at Susanna (champion ground) maintains its previous rate of produce, though the experiment as yet is too small to be relied on.

UNITED MEXICAN MINING ASSOCIATION.—Sept. 25: Mine of Jesus Maria y Jose: In the principal work by business, the contracts of San Pantalon, there is an improvement; the ore is 4 varas wide, of a very good class. The fence referred to in Aug. has not been continued, the ore becoming poor; it is now about 25 varas above the point at which, in March, it was first started, and there is still tolerably good ventilation. The buscone aile on the 23d inst. produced \$1891, being more than \$300 above the average of the previous four weeks. The works carried on by day workmen are at present, the pozo of San Alejo, one of a poor class, but somewhat improved, 3 1/2 varas wide, and yielding well. In a new pozo of San Miguel the ore is 1 1/2 varas wide, a portion very good. In the fence of Santa Victoria the ore has divided into three threads, and in all about a vara wide, of a good class. In the fence of Santa Margarita the ore is produced by 4 varas in width, and poor. The deepening of the shaft is going on favourably, and about 5 varas have been completed; it is going down between the two veins, through the block of tepalcates which separates them, and is encountering several, though small, threads of ore. As the bottom of the shaft cannot now be made a receptacle for water, we can only free the pozo of Dolores at intervals, and as it is the deepest work some water always finds its way into it, and requires to be constantly removed whilst the extraction of ore is going on; it has, therefore, been necessary to discontinue working this pozo for the present. In the four weeks ending Sept. 18 the extraction by buscones was 1150 carpas, which sold for \$3007. By day workmen the extraction has been 2090 carpas, and sent to the haciendas, which are kept in full work, and giving satisfactory profits. La Trinidad offers nothing requiring particular notice.—Quicksilver: \$61 ready money; \$64 credit. In store, nil; in use at the haciendas, 11,041 lbs.

NEW GRAND DUCHY OF BADEN.—S. Richards, November 1: At the Schindler Mine, the engine-shaft is now sunk below the 54 fm. level 6 fms. 2 ft.; the lode in the last 2 fms. has produced yield 404, worth of silver lead ore per fm.; the present bottom it is 9 ft. wide, and of about the same value. The 34, driving south, is extended 11 fms. 2 ft. from the shaft; the lode at present is 15 in. wide, with a little ore, but not enough to value; the same level going north by the side of the lode is extended 16 fms. 4 ft. 6 in., and the ground continues favourable. The greater part of the lode from the point where it was first cut through in this level to the shaft is stripped down, and has turned out well for ore, the small portion remaining is worth at the rate of 254, per fm. The Teufelsberg Mine, the lode at Louisen level is producing on the average 2 cwt. of ore per fm. At Wilhelm's level, it is producing 5 cwt., and at Frederick's level 6 cwt. of ore per fm.

WILDBERG MINING COMPANY.—Z. Walls, Oct. 30: We have commenced the new sink in the bottom of the 10th level, on Erbsfesterger lode; the water at present is very quick, but the lode is very good, worth fully 3 tons of silver-lead ore per lode. The stopes in the back of this level are the same, and are worth 2 tons of silver-lead ore per lode; and the winze coming down from the level above is worth 2 1/2 tons of silver-lead ore per lode. No. 1 sink, on Dornberger lode, is worth 3 tons of silver-lead ore per lode; and the middle drive, west from No. 2 sink, is worth 3 1/2 tons of silver-lead ore per lode; but the middle drive, east from the same sink, is not so good, worth at present about 2 tons of silver-lead ore per lode. No. 3 sink is not so productive as it has been, but will produce at this time 1 1/2 tons of silver-lead ore per lode. The deep adit level, driving east from the Turken sink, continues to produce, worth about 1 1/2 cwt. of silver-lead ore per lode. Beck's sink is now 10 fathoms deep, the adit level is about 6 ft. deep, and is very good, and the driving, both east and west, will be commenced forthwith.—Surface Work: The building of the new house at the Wildberg Wash is completed, with the exception of the windows, which we hope to have fixed in their places on Tuesday next. Mr. Gundry reports that the smelting operations are progressing satisfactorily. The quantity of lead from the present campaign will probably be about 150 tons, together with 3600 ozs. silver.

LUSITANIAN.—Thos. Chegwinn, Oct. 27: Palhal Mine, on Basto's Lode: The ground at Taylor's engine-shaft, sinking below the 38, is rather improved since our last. The ground in the 38 cross-cut, driving south of Taylor's engine-shaft, is a little better. The lode in the 38, driving west of Taylor's engine-shaft, is still large, being 6 ft. wide, having in it a branch of ore worth 1 ton per fathom. The lode in the 38, driving east of the same shaft, is 3 ft. wide, composed of quartz, with good stones of ore. The lode in the 28, driving west of Taylor's engine-shaft, is 2 1/2 ft. wide, worth 2 tons per fathom. The lode in Ferreira's winze, sinking below the 28, is 2 ft. wide (the part we are carrying), composed of quartz and copper ore, worth 1 ton per fathom. The lode at River shaft, sinking below the 28, is 3 ft. wide, composed of quartz and flook, with stones of copper ore and muddle. The lode in the 28, driving east of River shaft, is 3 1/2 ft. wide, 2 1/2 ft. of the north part is composed of soft quartz, mixed with copper ore and muddle, worth 1 1/2 ton per fathom of the former, of a low quality. The lode in the 8, driving east of the same shaft, is 6 ft. wide: 4 ft. of the south part is of a hard rusty quartz, and 2 ft. of the north part is composed of quartz, stones of yellow copper ore, and a little black. The lode in the adit level, driving east of Pinto's shaft, is again split; the south part is 1 ft. wide, composed of flook and quartz, spotted with lead; the north part is very small, but a vein of muddle. The lode in the adit level, driving west of the side lode, is split into two branches, and both ore. The lode in the adit level, driving west of the carra, is 6 in. wide, composed of soft earthy-coloured flook, and a little quartz. The ground at Perez shaft is very favourable for sinking through. The lode in Alva's winze, east of Pinto's shaft, is 3 ft. wide, but is in two parts, each being composed of quartz and pryan, spotted with lead. The lode in the stopes No. 1, in back of the adit level, east of River shaft is 1 1/2 ft. wide, worth 1 1/2 ton per fathom. The lode in the stopes No. 2, in back of the 18, west of Butler's winze, is 2 1/2 ft. wide, worth 1 ton per fathom. The lode in the stopes No. 3, in back of the 28, east of Fontoura's winze, is 1 1/2 ft. wide, worth 1 1/2 ton per fathom. The lode in the stopes No. 4, in back of the 38, west of Fontoura's winze, is 2 ft. wide, worth 2 tons per fathom. The lode in the stopes No. 5, in back of the 28, west of Oliveira's winze, is 1 1/2 ft. wide, having in it a branch of ore worth 1 1/2 ton per fathom. The lode in the stopes No. 6, in back of the adit level, west of Taylor's engine-shaft, is 2 1/2 ft. wide, with occasional small bunches of black ore. We are continuing our opening of ground westward, but hitherto there has been nothing satisfactory found.—Mill Lode: The lode in the 18, driving east of the cross-cut, is 1 ft. wide, composed of kills, flook, and a small branch of ore, but not enough to value. The lode in the rise above the 18, west of cross-cut, is 6 in. wide of flook and Oak Shaft: The lode in the 20 cross-cut, driving south of Oak Shaft, towards the Hill, is very hard.—Carvalho: The lode in the adit level, driving south-east on the lead branches, is 1 ft. wide, composed of white quartz, with spots of lead and blende.

MINING IN JAMAICA.

The intelligence, per *Atrato*, from Jamaica is very satisfactory and encouraging. Progress is steady, and of the result there is only one opinion held by those who understand practically the development of the mines, as shown by the works so far extended—that a large success must of necessity attend mining operations in Jamaica. On Monday, 23 tons of lead ore from the Hope Mine, in Jamaica, were sampled at Liverpool; this is a new feature in the mining capabilities of the island.

CHARING CROSS.—Capt. Francis, Oct. 1: There is no alteration to notice in the 65 fm. level, south and east; the lode has improved since I wrote you last, and is now carrying a branch, 1 ft. wide, of good saving value.—G. B. Nethersole, Oct. 5: I arrived here on Friday afternoon, and made arrangements, according to the committee's instructions, to commence the road to Retrol, so as to be ready for the carrying up of the machinery when it arrives, and also to prepare the ground for its reception at the spot selected by Mr. Tregoning. We have now about 20 hands employed besides the white miners, and will shortly put on more. I surveyed yesterday a part of the hill opposite King's Dam, in order, if possible, to avoid several forings, but, unfortunately, the natural features of the hill prevent a road being made there, unless at a great expense. We have, therefore, no alternative but to repair the old road.—Oct. 8: We continue busily engaged at the road. Yesterday I sounded to the men sinking the winze coming down from the 60 fm. level, and expect that we shall have very shortly. There is nothing particular from Castle James and Mount Woolfry; they are driving and securing about 1 fm. per week.

ELLERSLIE AND BARDOWIE.—The underlie has fallen in, on account of the heavy ground, and the underlie will have to be continued from the present perpendicular shaft. This accident will not, however, retard our operations either in taking out ore or in sinking the mine in depth, as in the one case we have ore now quite close and around the perpendicular, and in the other the underlie was only 4 fms. below the present depth of the perpendicular when it fell in. Finally, the underlie shaft that is made will be all stopped, should it be hereafter deemed necessary to abandon it. Capt. Holman arrived in Kingston on Wednesday, Oct. 6, and has not yet so thoroughly investigated the mine as to express an opinion, but having been here in 1848, he is thoroughly satisfied that Jamaica is a mining country, so as to be ready for the carrying up of the machinery, Mr. Holman expressed himself pleased with its appearance, adding, where that came from there is plenty more behind. He also saw some ore from the Rio Grande Mines, in Portland, which he stated to be a *fac simile* of the Burra Burra; and, strange to say, Edwards, our sub-agent, who was in Kingston two weeks ago, expecting Capt. Holman's arrival, expressed identically the same opinion upon seeing the sample of ore.

RIO GRANDE.—Capt. Arthur, Oct. 7: Since my last report our workings have been confined to Nos. 1 and 5. I have had two men working on No. 1 lode, which I find is improving in richness as we go down; the ore part is from 12 to 14 in. wide, 8 in. of which will do for first quality as we break it out, but it is very difficult to work, the ground being very hard, and a quantity of water issuing out of the lode. Had the lode been intersected below it would have been able to take up this water, and lighten the load of the engine. The ground is not costly for driving. I have set it for 2 1/2 lbs. per lb. of labour. No. 5, Brookdale: I have two men working here, which looks much the same as when I last wrote; the lode is very regular, yielding rich ore. I have sent to Port Antonio one barrel and a large bag of copper ore from this place, and have four bags more ready to send down. There are also lying at the pit's mouth 2 tons of good ore work to dress. We have not been able to work No. 3 lode, on account of the stream of water issuing out of it.

CLARENDON CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY OF JAMAICA.—Josiah Martin, Oct. 8: Stamford Hill Mine: Since my last we have cut down the engine-shaft to within about 4 ft. to bottom. We are now about to drop the man-engine, pumps, and square out the ground, in order to drive east and west on the course of the lode, which is about 4 ft. wide in the east end of the shaft, and 6 ft. in the west end. It is composed of quartz, and contains a vein of rich yellow ore. The former party had a small slide, or cross-course, in the western end of the shaft; in cutting down the shaft to its proper size we have had to cut through it, and yesterday we broke some very fine stones of yellow copper ore about 2 ft. up from the bottom, which is a good indication, and induces us to go deeper, which we intend doing very soon. I have put two native miners to drive north, to cut the north part of the lode to the west of the shaft; we have about 8 ft. to drive to cut it, and as this part of the lode has not been cut anywhere but in the shaft, and the greater part of the water we have been coming from it, I think by driving a few fathoms on its course we will be able to take up this water, and lighten the load of the engine. The ground is not costly for driving. I have set it for 2 1/2 lbs. per lb. of labour. I have also put two men to drive south on the cross-course, to cut the lode we have to the south of us; but in the meantime I shall push on the sinking of the engine-shaft below the 58. I have had the 16 cleared out to the east of the cross-course; I find it to be extended about 35 fms. east from the cross-cut, on the flook part of the lode, which is poor. I cannot recommend driving this level far east, as it does not look much like the main lode. After we have driven the 58 under it we shall see more about it, as we shall have to put a winze through from one level to another. The lode in the 46, on the north lode, is about 1 ft. wide, and still produces good stones of ore. The boiler makers have completed riveting the boiler. The greater part of the machinery is at the mine, and the remainder is at the foot of the hill, where we can get it as required.

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

ABBEY CONSOLS.—J. Trewin, Oct. 30: The lode in the engine-shaft is producing some saving work for lead. We have not reached the north part of the lode in the cross-cut at the 10 fm. level as yet. The winze in the bottom of the 10, east of the western engine-shaft, is producing 1 1/2 ton of lead per fathom. The rise in the back of the 10, east of the western engine-shaft, is producing a little lead ore. The stopes in the back of the 10, east of the western engine-shaft, are yielding about 1 cwt. of lead per fathom. No. 2 stopes, in the back of the 10, west of the western engine-shaft, are worth about 5 cwt. of lead per fathom; and the stopes in the back of the adit, west of said shaft, are producing 5 cwt. of lead per fathom. We have begun to drive east in the 10, at the eastern shaft; the lode here is composed of quartz and blende, producing occasional stones of lead, or altogether a promising looking lode. The stopes in the back of the 10, west of the eastern shaft, are yielding about 9 cwt. of lead per fathom.

ALFRED CONSOLS.—T. Trelease, S. Uren, Nov. 3: Field's engine-shaftmen have finished cutting plat in the 170, and have commenced to drive east on the course of the lode, where it is 4 ft. wide, composed of flook, spar, and muddle. The main lode in the 140, east of Davey's engine-shaft, is 6 ft. wide, carrying a branch on the south wall, which will produce 1 ton of ore per fm., worth 7 1/2, and looking very promising for further improvement. The north lode in the 130, east of the above shaft, is 16 in. wide, worth 10 1/2 per fm. We have commenced to sink a winze under the 120, on this lode, where it is worth for the length of the winze (9 ft.) from 25 1/2 to 30 1/2 per fm. The main lode in the 120, east of Davey's engine-shaft, is much the same as last reported. No. 3 winze, sinking under the 110, on the main lode, is worth for the length of the winze (9 ft.) 40 1/2 per fm. The south branch in this level, east of No. 1 winze, is worth 18 1/2 per fm.; this branch, west of winze, is at present disordered by a flook. This branch, in the 100, driving east, is 18 in. wide, spotted with ore. The new north lode in the 70, east of the flook, is 3 ft. wide, producing stones of ore of good quality, with a more promising appearance than for some time past. No lode yet intersected in either of the cross-cuts, north or south.

ANGARRACK CONSOLS.—J. Barratt, Nov. 2: We have not yet cut the lode in the cross-cut. I have examined Eaton's lode in the winze in the bottom of the adit, and find it takes a more perpendicular dip under than above adit, and the old cauter appears to carry it a little more perpendicular. The north underlayer underlies very flat; perhaps that lode, if it reached it, has carried it (Eaton's lode) a little north. We have just picked a change in the ground in the cross-cut, which corresponds with the stratum on the south side of Eaton's lode at adit; it is a soft killas, containing much muddle for 3 or 4 feet wide. I now feel confident we shall soon intersect the lode.

ASHBURNTON UNITED.—Wm. Hosking, Nov. 3: The water is now in fork to the bottom of the 14. We find the engine-shaft in some places to be in a very bad state, and we shall be engaged for some days in securing the same with new timber, after which we will not lose a moment in dropping work to fork below the above level. The engine continues to work well. In the dressing department we are progressing very satisfactorily. We have already cleaned some tons of tin for market, and have several more in active course of preparation. Our stream of water for this season of the year is unusually low, yet, notwithstanding this, it is sufficient for us on an average to keep 12 heads at work. The new 12 heads of stamps are completed, and will be set to work to-morrow, and, as we have a large quantity of tinstuff broken on the mine, they will be kept constantly at work. The tribute pitches throughout the mine continue to look very well.

BALLYMONEEN.—W. Barkla, Oct. 30: There is no change to notice in the 25 cross-cut level; the ground is still hard, and very slow for driving; driven since last report 2 ft.—total, 4 fms. 4 ft. We have suspended the 25 east for the present; even in case it does not appear to be the lode, it is 4 ft. wide, and the adit is not looking altogether so favourable for driving, and without any change for sulphur; driven since last report 1 fm. 1 ft. 6 in.—total, 4 fms. 5 ft.

BALLYVIRGIN.—D. Macdonald, R. Fellow, Oct. 28: The winze is sunk 13 ft. under the bottom of the level; the lode at present is poor, but there are good branches of copper ore and sulphur showing in each end of it; we intend to continue sinking until the end of the month, and should no improvement take place, we propose to stop the ends both north and south, to ascertain whether the lode holds in these directions or not. We have commenced to sink No. 2 winze on the course of the lode near the end of the north level; we estimate it to be worth 1 1/2 ton of lead and 4 tons of muddle per fathom. No. 3 stopes is worth 1 1/2 ton of rich copper ore and 8 tons of muddle per fm., with stones of lead; the 100 level is worth 1 ton of lead and 6 tons of copper muddle per fm. We have put 1 ton of lead, 4 1/2 tons of No. 2 copper ore, and 6 tons of muddle to pile, and prepared for the crusher 1 ton of lead and 1/2 ton of No. 1 copper ore.

BARY.—J. Frank, Oct. 30: We are driving Laidlaw's level at 57. 10s. per fm.; the lode is 2 feet wide, more vertical, with lumps of lead on the cheek. I am confident of meeting with a body of ore shortly. We are continuing the cross-cut at Windy Hills, where the lead was raised from No. 1 lode. It is intended to drive to No. 2 lode, which has never been cut, although the former parties had commenced a cross-cut for that purpose, an immense stream of water is issuing out of the end. We have from 5 to 7 feet to drive to cut the lode, which I fully expect to be productive of a good course of ore.

BEDFORD CONSOLS.—J. Mitchell, Nov. 4: There has been no change worthy of notice taken place in the middle adit level since my last report. The lode continues about 4 ft. wide, and of much the same character.

BEDFORD UNITED.—J. Phillips, Nov. 2: The lode in the 130 east is 4 ft. wide, and worth 3 tons of ore per fathom. The stopes in the bottom of the 115 east continue to yield as last reported. The lode in the winze in this level is still worth 6 tons per fathom. We are driving by the side of the lode in the 115 west. The lode in the new engine-shaft sinking in the bottom of this level is 3 ft. wide, producing stones of ore. William's stopes, in the back of this level, are worth from 4 to 5 tons per fathom. The lode in the 103 west is 3 ft. wide, and worth 2 tons per fathom. Warren's stopes, in the bottom of this level, are worth 3 1/2 tons per fathom. There is no alteration in any other part of the mine.

BOILING WELL.—J. Delbridge, Oct. 30: At the engine-shaft sinking below the 60 the ground is favourable; the lode is from 2 1/2 to 3 ft. wide, producing stones of copper, blende, and lead. In the 60 west the lode is 2 ft. wide—unproductive. In the 60 east there is a little lead; the lode is 1 1/2 ft. wide. In the 60 east the lode is 5 ft. wide—tributary ground. In the 40 west the lode is 1 1/2 ft. wide, good tributary ground. In the 20 east there is a little lead, but not to value. In the 20 west the south lode is 2 1/2 ft. wide, yielding good stones of ore—saving stuff. In the 30 cross-cut we have cut a branch, and the 40 there is no change, nor any appearance of any lode. In the 10 east there is a good lode for lead and blende; in the 10 west a good lode, each worth from 10 1/2 to 12 1/2 per fathom. In Austin's rise, above the 10, the lode is worth 10 1/2 per fathom. In the south cross-cut, south of the engine lode, we have bored a hole 7 ft., to try to cut the lode; it appears we met the lode since that: we have driven south, and cut the wall of the lode, or a branch, which will be proved in a day or two. The ground at Austin's shaft is harder than usual. The stopes and pitches are without much change since last week.

BRONFLOYD.—M. Barbary, Nov. 3: Setting for November: To strip down the lode in the deep adit, west of No. 2 shaft, by four men, 5 fathoms, or the month, at 4 1/2 per fathom. No. 1 stopes, in back of the adit, west of No. 2 shaft, by four men, 6 fathoms, or the month, at 3 1/2 per fathom. No. 2 stopes, in the back of the adit, west of No. 2 shaft, by four men, 6 fathoms, or the month, at 2 1/2 per fathom. To strip down the south, or cauter lode, in James's rise, by six men, 6 fathoms, or the month, at 3 1/2 per fathom. The 17 east of cross-cut, by two men, 1 fathom, at 6 1/2; the same level west, by two men, 2 fms., or the month, at 4 1/2 per fathom. To rise in back of this level, by four men, 3 fms., or the month, at 4 1/2 per fathom. To stop east of said rise, by four men, 6 fms., or the month, at 2 1/2 per fm. To rise in back of the 17, west of No. 2 shaft, on the north lode, by four men, 2 fathoms, or the month, at 4 1/2 per fm. I may here observe that we have cut through the south, or cauter lode, which we find to be 12 ft. wide. This is in addition to the north lode, which makes the face on the ground, going east of James's rise, to be 20 ft. wide, with a fair mixture of ore throughout; and, as soon as we reach the bottom of the deep adit we shall commence to drive out; same, which, from present appearances, will open out a very productive stopes; say, for the whole width of the lode, 2 tons per fathom. The lode in the other stopes will on an average yield about 1 1/2 ton of ore per fathom. The new adit shaft is proceeding satisfactorily, as well as the dressing and other surface work. We shall on Saturday sample 20 tons of good quality ore.

BRYNAIL.—J. Roach, Nov. 4: The 10 east, on north part of the lode, is now composed of barytes, blende, and flook, spotted with ore. The main bunch of lead has dipped under the level, but from present appearances I think we shall soon discover another and distinct branch of ore in the forebore; it is very promising. The north part of the lode is still producing fine specimens of ore, and is worth 10 1/2 per fathom. The 10, within 2 fathoms of the present end, to be carried 9 feet long, and as wide as the lode will contain ore, to six men, at 7 1/2 per fathom; this is now producing upwards of 10 tons of lead ore per fathom, and as soon as the men have put in a stall the 10 east will be resumed at once. The driving east on the south part of the lode from No. 4 cross-cut, which is 17 fathoms from the end, is producing full a ton of ore per fathom; this is undoubtedly connected with the bunch of ore in the rise. Recently we have driven through a branch of carbonate of barytes in the 25 cross-cut, north from perpendicular shaft, where we found the ground much easier for driving; consequently it has been let to six men for the month, at 55s. per fathom. I expect we shall reach the lode some four or five weeks hence.

BULMER AND BASSET UNITED.—G. Reynolds, Oct. 30: We set the engine-shaft to sink by six men and three boys, at 23 1/2 per fathom. The ground at the shaft is not so hard, and the lode is still large, and producing fine stones of muddle, with spots of copper ore; ground sunk this month 1 fm. 5 ft. We are now down 13 fms. 1 ft. 6 in. below the 50, and are long we hope to lay open the lode east and west of the shaft in the 65, where we have every confidence of meeting with a great improvement in the shoot of ore gone down in the bottom of the 50. We are also driving west on the lode in the 50 by two men, at 5 1/2 per fm., where the lode is fully 4 ft. wide

same size as the shaft. The slopes and pitches are producing much as usual. We sold on Oct. 21 a parcel of lead ore, computed 90 tons, to T. Somers, at 27. 10s. 6d. per ton.

WHEAL MARY EMMA.—W. Doble, Nov. 4: Lane's engine-shaft is sinking satisfactorily; the lode is good for copper and tin, and every prospect of improving. The new adit will be completed this week; the men are laying on a good branch of tin in the bottom of this drive. Having so many lodes and branches so near together, I have every reason to believe we shall have a good mine when laid open. Saturday next is our general letting and pay-day.

WHEAL THERIDY.—J. Pope, J. Daw, Aug. 16: We consider the northern part of the sett has been tried in a mine-like manner, and we advise letting in the water to the 60, keeping the lifts as they are for the present, and drive the 60 cross-cut south, to intersect the tin lode, which we expect to cut in about 10 fathoms driving. Also to drive the 60 east on the counter lode, which we expect will intersect the tin lode in about 20 fathoms driving, about 45 fathoms east of the 60 cross-cut. Judging from the productiveness of this lode in Carn Brea Mine, we have every reason to expect a good lode, this being Highbarrow lode. In order to give the western part a fair trial, we recommend driving the 50 from Wheal Agar as soon as they have driven to the extent of the ground. While this work is carrying on, to cut all the tribute possible for the purpose of assisting the expenses. At Burmose, which is the north-east part of the Carn Brea Mines, and adjoins Wheal Tetherdy to the south in the same channel of ground, and intersected by the same cross-course, they sunk 60 fathoms, below the adit level before discovering any mineral worth notice; but below this level, which is now as deep as the 100, has been very productive for tin and copper ores, now making large returns and giving good profit. On the whole, we consider this piece of ground worthy of the attention of any company of gentlemen inclined to speculate in mining, and have no doubt, if properly explored, it will pay the adventurers for their outlay.

—J. Pope, Nov. 3: In the 60 cross-cut south nothing cut since last reported. In the 60 east, in the 60 lode, 6 inches wide, composed of spar, peach, and good stones of ore. In the 50, east of the 60 lode, the lode is 2 feet wide, composed of spar, peach, and spotted with ore—a kindly lode. The tribute pitches without alteration since last reported.

WHEAL TREFUSIS.—C. Carkoch, Nov. 4: In the 55 east the lode is 3 feet wide, composed of gossan, stones of copper, and a little tin—a very promising find. No alteration in any other part of the mine since last reported.

WHEAL TRELAWNY.—Wm. Jenkin, Wm. Bryant, T. Grenfell, Nov. 4: Smith's shaftmen are now engaged in bringing down capstan-road preparatory to fixing the lift at the 152. The cross-cut at this level is extended east 3 fms. towards the lode. The lode in the 142, north of Smith's shaft, is 2 ft. wide, worth 15s. per fm. There is no improvement to notice in the south end in this level. The 132, north of Smith's, is communicated with the 132, south of Chippendale's. The lode in the winze sinking below this level, south of Smith's, is small and unproductive. The lode in the 132, north of Chippendale's, is 2 ft. wide, worth 10s. per fm. The lode in the 120, north of Chippendale's, is 18 in. wide, worth 7s. per fathom. South Mine: Trelawny's shaft is sunk 10 fms. 4 ft. under the 142. The lode in the 142, south of the shaft, is 2 ft. wide, and worth 11s. per fm.; in the same level north we are driving by the side of the lode. In the 130 south the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 10s. per fathom. In the 107 north it is 2 ft. wide, and worth 8s. per fm. The slopes and pitches are producing much as usual. We sold on Saturday last 80 tons, computed, of crop lead ores, to Messrs. Sims, Williams, and Co., at 23. 10s. per ton.

WEST TRELAWNY.—J. D. Osborn, Oct. 30: Cater's shaft is set to sink below the 20, by six men, 2 fathoms at a time, at 5s. 10s. per fathom, and plot and fork as barazin, 7s. The 10 fm. level, to drive west on Park lode, by three men and one boy, 3 fms. or the month, at 3s. per fathom; in the 44 south it is 3 ft. wide, spotted with ore, but not to value. The 30, west on Park lode, set to two men, at 2s. 10s. per fathom; the lode is 4 feet wide, of a very promising character. The 20, east on Park lode, by two men, at 3s. per fathom; the lode is 5 feet wide, with some very rich black ore in the lode. I have sent a sample of what I brought up yesterday to have it assayed, when returned I will forward you the produce. The winze to sink below the 10 fm. level, for ventilation, by four men and one boy, the month, at 3s. per fathom; the lode at present is not looking so well as last reported.

WHEAL UNION.—T. Glanville, Nov. 3: In the winze sinking below the 30, on the south lode, the lode is worth for tin 20s. per fm. In the 30, driving east of the cross-course, the north lode is 18 in. wide, producing stones of copper ore.

WHEAL WREY CONSOLS.—P. Clymo, Wm. Hancock, Rd. Roskilly, Nov. 4: The engine-shaft is sunk 6 fms. 2 ft. under the 74. The lode in the 74 south is 3½ ft. wide, producing 4 cwt. of lead per fathom; in the same level north it is 5 ft. wide, producing 6 cwt. of lead per fathom. In the 64 south it is 3 ft. wide, producing 7 cwt. of lead per fathom; in the same level north it is 4 ft. wide, producing 5 cwt. of lead per fm. In the 54 south it is 2½ ft. wide, producing ½ ton of lead per fathom; in the same level north it is 3 ft. wide, producing 6 cwt. of lead per fathom. In the 44 north it is 1½ ft. wide, producing stones of lead. The slopes and pitches are producing much as usual. We sold on Saturday last a parcel of lead ore, computed 41 tons, to Messrs. R. Mitchell and Son, at 18s. 6d. per ton.

In another column we give the result of the sales of copper ore at Swansea on Tuesday last, belonging to twelve different mines, and it is interesting to remark the different value obtained by each. Considering them according to the prices realised, we find that the North Rhine Copper Mining Company of South Australia occupies a prominent position, the price realised for the ores from that mine being 27s. 2s. per ton. The next is that of the Glasgow Mine, which is 4s. 10s. per ton less, and realised 22s. 12s. 6d. per ton. The next shows a further drop of upwards of 5s. per ton, being 17s. 4s. 8d. per ton for the ores of the Santiago Mine, the precipitate being 17s. 2s. 6d. The fourth in rank is Namaqualand, a Cape of Good Hope mine, which obtained only 14s. 0s. 2d. per ton, consequently 3s. 4d. less than the Santiago. Holyford takes the succeeding position at 11s. 3s. 6d. per ton, a further difference of nearly 3s. per ton. Knockmahon follows at 9s. 2s. 2d. per ton; then comes Algiers at 8s. 18s. Berehaven succeeds, at 8s. 13s. 8d. per ton; Dulais and Fadian, at 7s. 17s. per ton; Dyliffe, at 5s. 13s.; and Parys takes the lowest rank, at only 4s. 2s. 6d. The price realised by the South Australian mine was about 150 per cent. higher than the general average of the sales.

We understand that a Bill will be introduced during the ensuing Session to amend the Joint-stock Companies Act, having for its object to compel the publication of Articles of Association, when the same differ from Table B, and also requiring that a meeting of shareholders should be called, to elect directors and officers before the funds of the company are dealt with. We called attention to these points some time since. We understand Mr. Hancock, the solicitor, will frame the Bill, and that Mr. Collier, the Member for Plymouth, will take charge of it in the House.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF MINES.—On Monday next Mr. Warrington Smyth commences the course of lectures on mining for the evening session; these will terminate about the middle of March, and are to be immediately followed by those on mineralogy.

MUSEUM OF ECONOMIC GEOLOGY.—The first course of lectures to working men will commence on Monday, Nov. 15, and close Dec. 20. The lectures will be delivered by Prof. Huxley. These are on objects of interest in the collection of fossils, and will comprise ancient animals, corals, and their works, thunderbolts, "snake-stones" and stone lilies, fossil scorpions, and other crustacea, fossil fishes, ancient birds, crocodiles, snakes, sea and land "dragons," casts and impressions of fish, ripple, and rain marks. The tickets are only to be obtained Nov. 8, from ten to four o'clock. The theatre holds about 600 people, and the vouchers are generally disposed of as fast as they can be exchanged.

THE MANCHESTER GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—At the twentieth annual meeting of this society, held in the museum, Mr. E. W. Binney, F.R.S., F.G.S., presided. Mr. Joseph Dickinson, F.G.S., read the annual report, which stated that during the year an increased interest had been shown towards the society, evinced by a better attendance, and by more papers being read. The success, however, was not equal to what might be expected, seeing that the society had been twenty years in existence. A circular had been prepared for issue amongst those chiefly interested in mining operations. It is intended to form a Depository of Mining Records, relating to the Great Lancashire and Cheshire coal fields, towards which the owners of collieries are requested to contribute specimens. The statement of accounts showed a total balance in favour of the society of 182s. 12s. The Curator's report, besides referring to various donations, adverted to the restoration, by Mr. B. W. Hawkins, of the fine specimen of the lithyosaurus in the society's collection. On the motion of Mr. Higson, seconded by Mr. Peace, the report was adopted. Thanks were also voted to the donors of fossils, &c., during the year. Mr. Binney was re-elected president; Mr. Peace, senior vice-president; Mr. H. M. Ormerod, treasurer; and Mr. A. Knowles and Mr. J. Dickinson, the hon. secretaries. Some preliminaries were arranged having reference to the future operations of the society, and the proceedings closed.

BULLER AND BASSETT UNITED.—[In last week's Journal a notice of the meeting of Buller and Bertha Mine was erroneously inserted as that of Buller and Basset. In making this correction, we may avail ourselves of the opportunity of giving some particulars of the progress and prospects of Buller and Basset Mine, which cannot but prove satisfactory to the shareholders.]—The engine-shaft has been sunk to a depth of 64 fms.; the lode has maintained its size throughout—first a beautiful gossan, then a fine quartz and prisms, and now quartz, mudiic, and copper ore. The granite is becoming more decomposed, which is analogous to the rich mines adjoining. The lodes in these mines soon proved productive when the decomposed ground was reached. As soon as the depth of 66 fms. is attained levels will be driven east towards the great cross-course, and west under the 50 fm. level, where a large lode was driven through from 4 to 6 ft. wide, which was thickly impregnated throughout with rich yellow copper ore. It is considered by those conversant with mining that this will make one of the prizes in the district, seeing the masterly character of the lode, and the indications therein for making copper when opened out at deeper levels.

A CORNISH PRIZE.—In Feb., 1856, Mr. Thomas Pryor, and one or two others of the parish of Breage, bought at a sale, by public auction, at Wheal Tryphena, a 30-ft. wheel-water, 4 ft. breast, with 32-head stamps attached, together with the dressing apparatus, as well as all slimes and tin leavings on the mine, for 350l.; since which time, at a comparatively trifling cost, they have returned upwards of 150 tons of tin, which on an average has, doubtless, been worth 60l. per ton, besides which scores of tons of tin now remain on the mine, and is in the course of dressing, thereby realising to the purchasers a very handsome return. The mine was worked under the management of Capt. Joseph Vivian, of North Roskear, from its commencement in 1843 until it was suspended in 1856, and a great quantity of rich tin stuff stamped from Roskearadnick stamps.

DISCOVERY OF GOLD IN THE ISLE OF MAN.—We have the assurance of Capt. Bawden, of the Foxdale Mines, that a small quantity of gold has been found in the neighbourhood of these mines. The gold, which is pure, and which we have seen, was brought to him by a miner well known to him, named Jenkinson, who states that he found it in a stream near the mines.—*Manx Sun.*

COPPER SMELTING.—Mr. Hyde Clarke, C.E., will deliver a lecture on Copper Smelting, at the Society of Arts, on Dec. 1. The paper, and the discussion thereon, will appear in the Journal of the following Saturday.

WYLLI'S STEAM FUEL COMPANY.—The Master of the Rolls will proceed with settling the list of contributors on Nov. 20.

With the MINING JOURNAL of Oct. 16 we gave a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET, which contains—Royal Cornwall Geological Society—Papers read:—On the Iron Mines of Perran—Notice of Copper Mining in Chili—On the Constitution and Structure of Slate—On the Chalk Flints and Green-sand Fragments found on the Castle Down of Treco, one of the Islands of Scilly—On the Strike of the Slate Beds in Cornwall and Devon—Notice of an Issue of Inflammable Gas in the Morro Velho Gold Mine, Brazil—Observations on the Gold Fields of the Pacific, and their Probable Extent—Notice of the Copper Mines at Alderley Edge, Cheshire; Rough Notes on the Bantry Bay District; Notes on Mining and Metals—No. II.; Cornish Mine Photographs—Second Series—No. IV.; The Government Mine Inspectors' Reports; Cornish Mining Maxims—No. VII.; "The First Locomotive;" The Low Moor Iron-works; Chemistry and the Manufacture of Gas; Aluminium and its Alloys; Preventing Accidents on Railways; Boring Machinery; The United States claiming Quicksilver Mines worth Forty Million Dollars; The Workshops on the Tyne, &c., &c.

* With next week's Journal will be given a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET.

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET—LONDON, Nov. 5, 1888.

COPPER.			BRASS.		
	£ s. d.			Per lb.	
Copper wire	0 1 3/4-1 1/2		Sheets	10 1/2-10 3/4	
ditto tubes	0 1 1/4-1 1/2		Wire	9 3/4-10	
Sheeting & bolts ..	0 0 11-12		Tubes	12 1/2-12 3/4	
Bottoms	11 1/2-12 0		FOREIGN STEEL.		
Pit (Exchange)	0 5 0-4 15 0		Swedish, in kegs (rolled) ..	17 10 0	
Tough selected	101 0 0		ditto, (hammered) ..	20 0 0	
Tough cake	98 0 0		ditto, in bags ..	21 0 0	
Tin	98 0 0		English, spring ..	18 0 0-23 0 0	
South American ..	98 0 0		QUICKSILVER ..	0 1 11-2 0	
IRON.			SPLINTER.		
Bars, Welsh, in London ..	7 5 0		Foreign	22 10 0-22 15 0	
ditto, to arrive ..	6 12 6-7 0 0		To arrive	22 15 0	
Nail rods	7 10 0		ZINC.		
Stafford, in London ..	8 0 0-9 0 0		In sheets	31 0 0	
Bars, ditto ..	8 10 0-9 10 0		TIN.		
Hoops	9 5 0-9 15 0		English, blocks ..	121 0 0	
Sheets, single	9 10 0-10 10 0		Ditto, Bars (in barrels) ..	122 0 0	
Fig. No. 1, in Wales ..	3 15 0-4 15 0		Ditto, Refined ..	126 0 0	
Refined metal, ditto ..	4 10 0-5 5 0		Banca	123 0 0	
Bars, common, ditto ..	6 5 0-6 10 0		Straits	120 0 0	
Ditto, railway ditto ..	6 10 0		TIN-PLATES.		
Ditto, Swed. in London ..	12 10 0-15 0 0		IC Charcoal, 1st qua. p. bx. ..	1 12 0-1 13 0	
In stock to arrive ..	2 13 6-2 15 6		IX Ditto 1st quality ..	1 14 0-1 19 0	
Pig. No. 1, in Clyde ..	2 19 6-3 2 6		IX Ditto 2d quality ..	1 16 0-1 11 0	
Ditto, in Tyne & Tees ..	2 17 6-3 2 6		IX Ditto 3d quality ..	1 16 0-1 17 0	
Ditto, forged ..	4 10 0-5 0 0		IX Coke ..	1 5 0	
Staffordshire Forge Fig. ..	4 10 0-5 0 0		Canada plates ..	15 0 0-15 5 0	
Welsh Forge Fig ..	3 0 0-3 5 0		In London; 20s. less at the works.		
LEAD.			Yellow Metal Sheathing ..	p. lb. 9 1/4-10	
English Pig	21 0 0-21 15 0		Wettered's Pat. Met. ..	p. cwt. 2 2 0	
Ditto red lead ..	22 10 0		Indian Charcoal Pig ..		
Ditto white ..	27 0 0-30 0 0		In London ..		
Ditto patent shot ..	25 10 0				
Spanish ..	20 0 0-20 10 0				
American ..	none.				

* At the works, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 6d. per box less.

REMARKS.—There has been a satisfactory amount of business transacted in our market, and altogether the general position of metals appears to have undergone a favourable change. It is evident much greater firmness prevails amongst sellers, since some signs of activity have been evinced in our market; and whatever fluctuations may ensue, the healthy tone that at present exists will prove quite sufficient to arrest any material downward tendency—in fact, it is pretty generally anticipated that a decided change for the better in metals is not very far off, and in the early part of the ensuing year a flourishing trade.

COPPER.—The present awkward state of the market renders it difficult to foresee what will actually take place: there are so many bearings on the market that require consideration, that the most scrupulous are likely to err; the least movement that possesses any peculiar character must be followed with scrutiny. The standard since the last alteration in fixed rates has advanced, and a further rise would probably decide the point; on the other hand, if the standard declines, buyers will suspend their orders, and the market will become flat. With such uncertainty pending, it is, perhaps, better to execute orders at once, and not risk the future; as the present rates are much lower than they have been for many years, and should a reduction take place it would probably be moderate.

IRON.—Rails at the moment are a little flat, but ironmasters are indifferent about booking orders under 6s. 10s. for immediate specification and quick delivery. Merchants bars are somewhat higher, sellers quote 2s. 6d. to 5s. per ton above last quotation. Swedish bars continue dull; sellers ask 13s. per ton. Staffordshire has not altered since this day week. Scotch pigs have been rather weak, and have receded about 6d. to 9d. per ton, mixed numbers closing at 53s. 6d. to 54s., g.m.b., f.o.b. in Glasgow.

LEAD.—This metal is in moderate demand, and prices appear to have reached the lowest.

SPLINTER.—Further sales have taken place, and 22s. 10s. in one instance has been accepted for a parcel of 50 tons in warehouse. A lot of 100 tons, damaged by sea-water, is reported sold here to a consumer at 15s. per ton.

TIN.—English tin continues steady at former rates. Foreign has been sold at 122s. for Banca in warehouse, and 120s. Straits for arrival.

TIN-PLATES are quoted a little higher.

STEEL.—Is looking up; hammered Swedish keg, 20s. 10s. on the spot, 19s. 10s. for arrival, 17s. 10s. for rolled.

THE TIN TRADE.—Mr. N. Brebbart (Goll and Co., Amsterdam), under date Oct. 30, writes:—For the first time since the July sale, the market has shown symptoms of activity, the result of a combination on the part of some speculators, who, relying on the general firmness of holders, succeeded by their operations in raising the article from its present quiet condition, and took advantage of the movement to realise their former purchases. Without examining into the soundness of the data upon which this favourable change is based, we content ourselves by merely recording the fact. At the commencement of the revival in demand, foreigners were interested in the operations going forward, and it was not difficult to obtain about 6s. 10s., 6s. 10s., and 6s. 10s. per ton, but this point having been reached, the transactions have been confined to the Dutch markets, where, since the advance in English tin, the quotation has risen to 72 s. This price is out of all proportion to the rates now current in England and other foreign markets, and may be considered as nominal, there being sellers at this quotation, but no buyers.

Stock of Banca tin on warrants, Sept. 30 Slabs 99,285 | 82,810 | 82,735 || Stock in hands of Trading Society for their annual sale .. | 21,887 | 28,945 | 22,052 |
| The production of the Billiton Mines amount for 1887 to 50,000 piculs, equal to 10,000 slabs, half of which will be sold in Java, and the remainder sent to Holland. Contrary winds have retarded arrivals during the month, but many vessels are on their way. | | | |

In reference to the same subject, Messrs. Von Datzelsen and North write:—There has been a large business for all kinds of advancing prices, though but little for speculative orders. The chief demand has been from consumers who having let their stocks run low, as usual, all came into the market at the same time. This concurrence of orders caused sellers to hold back, and as the smelters declined to sell refined, and Straits were very scarce, the whole of the demand became thrown on Banca, which immediately sent the price of foreign tin up, to be followed soon after by a corresponding rise in English. Notwithstanding this, we consider the position of tin at the present moment extremely sound, and do not anticipate any decline from present prices, which confidence in the article is further strengthened by an examination into its statistics. The deliveries in Holland of Banca tin (since the sale 134,000 piculs, or a monthly average of 36,000 piculs) continue very large, yet, in this country, the arrivals of last month have been entirely absorbed; supposing, however, that the monthly deliveries of Banca should not exceed those of the corresponding months of last year, which were decidedly small, only averaging 7500 piculs, still we should be left with no more than a stock of 19,000 piculs at the next Dutch sale, while the arrivals at present are very little more than half those up to Nov. 1, 1887. Again, the demand for Straits for shipment to China has recommenced, and prices at Singapore have advanced from 28s. to 32s., which will put a stop to purchases for English account. The quantity now sold for London is 484 tons, but part of this has already been sold to arrive. Lastly, the supply of English refined tin is short, and there appears to be a falling off in the production of suitable ore for its manufacture. The Mining Journal informs us "that the sales of black tin during the last quarter have been 701 tons against 1165, and 1084 tons of the two preceding quarters of this year." And though we must not take this statement as conclusive, the yearly production of ore being estimated at 8000 tons, while our informant only takes notice of 4000 tons, or one half, still it must not be entirely neglected, but valued at what it is worth; perhaps it may in some measure account for the recent purchases of the smelters in Banca tin. Common English tin, which in the earlier part of the month was extremely dull, has received an impulse from the move in foreign, and the smelters have cleared off their surplus stocks by the demand from France and other foreign ports. The tin-plate manufacturers are at full work, and have their order books well filled. In fact, everything combines to impress the conviction on our minds that the state of the tin market is sound, and prices likely to be fully maintained.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—Scotch pig-iron has been freely enquired for at \$22 cash, to \$23 six months. Bar-iron is flat, holders being firm at \$56 for refined, and \$46 for common. There have been a few transactions in hoop, at \$70, six months. In block-tin a very brisk trade has been doing for small parcels, at 27½c., six months, for Banca, and 28c. for Straits. For copper there has been but little demand, and prices are drooping, the

last quotations being—Baltimore, 23c.; Minnesota, Lake, 22½c.; and old copper, 21c., six months. Spelter is quiet, the quotations being nominal.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 4.—The upward tendency in the price of Welsh iron continues, and considerable orders are being given out at current rates, increasing stability of this branch of the iron trade. The numerous orders for rails yet to be executed, and the prospect of continued large requirements, tend materially to support higher prices. Staffordshire iron does not so fully share in the improved feeling, although for some descriptions makers report a good enquiry, and demand slightly enhanced rates; generally speaking, however, prices are in favour of buyers. The market for Scotch pig-iron has been quiet, with a downward tendency in price, caused in some measure by the comparatively small demand for export, but principally, doubtless, by the apparent want of confidence in present rates being supported, and, consequently, an absence of speculative purchases. The shipments for the week show a further falling off as compared with the corresponding week of 1887, being 9201 tons, against 11,390 tons, and the local consumption is still so small that a considerable portion of the present large make is stored. A fair amount of business has been transacted in copper, and current rates are firmly maintained. With respect to tin, English is in good request for home consumption, export orders being limited. Foreign tin is quiet. Tin-plates continue to be firmer in price, although there does not appear to be any increased enquiry; some few parcels in second hands can be purchased somewhat under current quotations. Lead shows no alteration, prices nominal, and for a good order buyers can obtain a concession. The following are the quotations:—Iron: Merchant bar, 6s. 15s. to 6s. 17s. 6d. per ton.—Tin: Common block, 121s. per ton; common bar, 122s.; refined block, 126s.—Tin-plates: Charcoal, IC, 31s. 6d. to 32s. per box; coke, IC, 25s. to 26s.—Lead: English sheet, 23s. per ton; English pig, 21s. per ton.—Copper: Cake and tile, 98s. per ton; best selected, 101s. per ton; sheathing and bolt, 11d. per lb.—Yellow metal sheathing, 9d. per lb.—Steel: Blistered, 30s. to 40s. per ton; spring, 18s. to 24s.; cast and shear, 50s. to 60s. per ton.

The Standard for copper advanced last week; and both lead ore and tin, if we may judge from recent sales, seem improving in price, and offering encouraging prospects for the MINING SHARE MARKET, in which, since our last, prices have been well maintained, and a good average amount of business transacted, though not to the great extent noticed last week. One or two speculative mines have had a slight rise, and a steady demand for dividend stocks. North Frances, 6½ to 6½; we have received a communication in reference to our quotation of last week of 6½ to 6½, whilst in another column of the Journal shares were advertised at 4½. By this time, probably, our correspondent has learned that the advertisement was a clerical error, and that our quotation was strictly correct, shares being on the Friday and Saturday buyers at 6½. Whilst on this subject, we may remark that, with a property fluctuating almost every hour of the day, it is no easy task at all times to give prices to a fraction, so that a fair margin is necessary; and it is also quite impossible at any time to give satisfaction to all parties, and to suit such conflicting interests. We believe, however, we may say, in justice to ourselves, that, on the whole, the prices we compile in this article are as near the closing prices of the week as it is possible to make them. We have always invited, and still invite, communications from the whole market of actual transactions, as well as closing prices of the week. We do not quote for the benefit of individuals, nor to suit private transactions; and when our quotations interfere with the latter we are subjected, we know, to invidious remarks, but which we do not regard, feeling and knowing that we perform a public duty, though not a pleasant one, conscientiously, and to the best of our judgment and ability.

PAR CONSOLS, 16½ to 17½. North Dolcoaths have advanced to 4½. West Frances rather enquired for at 12½ to 15, call paid. Lady Bertha advanced from 12s., 13s. to 22s., and leave off 17s. to 18s. West Grenville largely dealt in at 8s. to 9s., and leave off 8s. to 8s. 6d. South Frances had been dealt in at 190 to 200, ex div., and remained at about this price till three o'clock on Friday, when telegrams were received of an important discovery in the western part of the sett, and shares rose at once to 230 buyers. At the meeting a dividend of 5s. per share was declared; the accounts showed a profit of 26067. 5s. 8d., and left a balance in hand, after paying the dividend, of 13241. 12s. 2d. Granbler and St. Aubyn, 135 to 140, with dividend. Craldock Moors have been largely dealt in at 25. In the circular convening the meeting for Nov. 10 the paper informs the shareholders that nothing has occurred at the mine to account for the low quotations of shares; but owing to extra outwork and expenses no dividend, he intimates, may be declared at the meeting, and thus, "probably, many of the shareholders have become alarmed more than there is occasion for." Gonamas has also improved, and been in good request at 6 to 7. Ladocots advanced to 35s.; this mine is also assuming a better position, and at the next meeting the returns for three months will meet four months' cost. South Caradon, 400 to 405, buyers. North Roberts not so firm, at 2½ to 3½. Sortridge Consols, 4 to 4½. Wheal Creber, 1 to 1½, and a large business done in them. Wheal Wrey, 1½ to 2; Trelawny, 25 to 25½; Wheal Mary Ann, 46 to 47. Carn Brea shares advanced to 75, but leave off not quite so firm at 72½; at Burmose, the mine still looks well. St. Day United remain flat at 10s. to 12s. 6d., though an improvement is reported in the mine. East Russells have been largely dealt in at 6½ to 6½, leaving off 6½ to 7½; nothing has been done in the 88 and for more than a fortnight for want of ventilation, and it will take a few days more to communicate with Homersham's shaft, as there are about 5 ft. more to sink than was expected. Herodfoot, 6½ to 6½; Wheal Uny, 8½ to 9. East Basset, 100 to 105; several branches have been cut in the 80, but the lode not yet met with. Basset, 210 to 220; Great South Tolgus, 13½ to 14. Stray Park, 4 to 4½; the mine is in fork to the 140, and some pitches at low tributes about to be set. West Stray Park, 2, Sydney, 2 to 2½; the mine looks well, and at the last meeting there was a balance in hand of 232s. 12s. 3d. Wheal Arthur, 16s. 6d. to 17s. 6d.; a good discovery has been made here in the adit level west of lode cut into worth 3 tons per fathom, and considered by the agents the best discovery made in the mine for years. Pendens have advanced to 3½, 3½, and mine improved. Rosewames quiet, at 31 to 33. Wheal Margaret, 63 to 65; Providence Mines, 65; South Tolgus, 77½ to 82½; East Tolgus, 57½ to 62½; Bryntail, 54 to 54½; North Minera, 54 to 6. Tamar Consols enquired for, and improved to 17s. 6d. Tolvaaden, 5½ to 6; North Downs, 24 to 24½; West Caradon, 112½ to 117½. Wheal Grenville, 14 to 14½, and very little business doing. Alfred Consols, 8½ to 9; Wheal Margery, 7 to 8. Rosewarne and Herland, 4½ to 4½, and in request. Treveloe, 15 to 17; East Alfred, 15s. to 20s.; East Daren, 100 to 120; Ding Dong, 10 to 11; West Par Consols, 12s. to 15s.; West Fowey, 5½ to 6½; Wheal Wrey, 1½ to 2. North Basset has been very largely dealt in at 7½ to 7½; Great Wheal Vor, 1 to 1½; Condurrow, 50 to 55; East Trefusis, 2½ to 2½; East Gunnis Lake, 1½; Great Alfred, 3 to 3½; Crelake, 30s. to 35s.; Tincroft, 34 to 34½; Vale of Towy, 12s. to 13s.; Wheal Harriett, 11s. to 13s.; Kitty (Lelant), 8½ to 8½; Great Baddern, 4 to 4½; Old Tolgus, 30 to 32½.

At Redruth Ticketing, on Thursday, 3487 tons of ore were sold, realising 23,191. 14s. The particulars of the sale were—Average standard, 128s. 16s.; average produce, 74½; average price, 67. 12s.; quantity of fine copper, 254 tons 11 cwt. The following are the particulars:—

Date.	Tons.	Standard.	Produce.	Price per ton.	On copper.
Oct. 7	4064	£123 19	74½	£5 1 0	£58 5
" 14	4633	126 18	69½	5 12 6	85 8
" 21	4245	128 17	67½	5 11 4	86 5
" 28	2667	129 2	7	6 6 0	89 16
Nov. 4	3187	128 16	74½	6 12 0	91 2

THE PROGRESS OF MINING IN 1857, BEING THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL REVIEW.

By J. Y. WATSON, F.G.S., Author of the *Compendium of British Mining* (published in 1843), *Gleanings among Mines and Miners*, &c.

The FOURTEENTH ANNUAL REVIEW OF MINING PROGRESS appeared in a SUPPLEMENTARY SHEET to the MINING JOURNAL of Jan. 2, 1858.

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London: Published at the *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street.

Notices to Correspondents.

THE SHARE LIST.—In next week's *Journal* we shall endeavour to present an improved Share List; but to render it as perfect as possible, we solicit the aid of "One and All." It must be obvious that without the assistance of those concerned we cannot produce it correctly; and we can only add that we court information, and shall avail ourselves of all rendered.

MINING AS AN INVESTMENT.—A few days since, reading an old Spanish book, I met with the following proverb:—"A gold mine, ruin; a silver mine, a living; and a copper mine, a fortune." If we look to the ruinous results of Californian and Australian companies, and then refer to several of our flourishing Cornish copper mines, we shall find the truthfulness of this proverb. I would recommend it, without further preface, to the study of those gentlemen who prefer investing their money in foreign speculations, instead of encouraging legitimate home enterprise.—GAD: *Truro*.

OVERLAND TELEGRAPH TO NEW YORK.—As to the engineering difficulties of laying a telegraphic line between England and New York, there can be little question that the route *via* Russia would be considerably fewer; but this, I believe, would be the only consideration in its favour. Both Americans and English would much rather have the submarine communication effected, than rely upon the transit through a country whose institutions, and every thing else connected with it, are so totally different to our own. It has now been proved beyond doubt that a cable can be laid across the Atlantic; and, moreover, that messages can easily be transmitted through a submarine cable of that length. The defective insulation would be guarded against were another line laid, and the experience which has now been gained upon the subject would tend materially to decrease, if not altogether remove, the obstacles which have hitherto been met with by the company. Under these circumstances, I think the prospects of the shareholders in the Atlantic Telegraph Company are anything but discouraging; that as there is such good reason to believe that before long the Atlantic line will be open, and that their charge for forwarding communications will be far below that required from the immense staff which would have to be kept up by the Overland Company, that the overland project would be anything but a desirable speculation.—G. C.: *Nov 2*.

ASTURIAN MINING COMPANY.—I addressed a communication some weeks since to the *Journal*, pointing out the desirability of some detailed plan of the operations about to be undertaken by the proprietors who are now the possessors of the vast mineral wealth which lies in nearly every part of the Asturias. The concession of the railroad of the Duke of Bazaros will enable them to ship their coal from the port of Gijon, and thence a profitable trade might be carried on with the northern parts of France and the other provinces of Spain. In the south of that country, owing to the excessive protective duties, the supply of iron is very limited, and a proper development of the supplies of that mineral in the Asturias would be of national importance. As there are many of the old shareholders of the company which has lately been in liquidation desirous of an interest in the present undertaking, some information would, I have no doubt, tend to a useful purpose, and probably would induce many to direct their attention to the large deposits of mineral, which are favourably situated, and require but comparatively little capital to render them available, not only to the country in which they are situated, but also to the shareholders who may embark their capital in the undertaking.—T. L. B.: *Southwark*.

MINING SCHOOLS AND CORNISH MINERS.—I was perfectly aware that, when I penned my last communication, I should have excited the ire of several of your Cornish correspondents. I do not wish to trespass on your valuable space, but I must be allowed a few words in reply. Both the gentlemen who have condescended to notice my communication have not in any way controverted the principal facts adduced in my letter; they have merely, where the provincial character was commented upon, rebutted accusations with assertions which decidedly cannot be taken for proofs. Each of them, however, appears to be fully alive to the necessity for education, and although I have drawn on my offending hearer's anger, I feel gratified to know that I have done some service by eliciting their opinions in favour of the great cause. "M." quotes the illustrations names, and asks what other county could boast of such high attainments? No one disputes the celebrity of the parties he alludes to; but he will find if he reads any common biography that the North of England and other counties have turned out equally as clever men as those that have emanated from the west—for instance, Stephenson and Newton. With regard to the remarks of "A Mine Captain," if he asks the opinion of many of those who have travelled abroad, and had experience in mining establishments, they will tell him that the majority of working miners employed rather descend to the level of the natives than raise the latter to their own standard. He sees the little they do, fancies himself an ill-used man if asked to do much more, forgetting how amply he is remunerated for his services. With regard to the Cockneys mining each other, could they not obtain unprincipledly as well as uneducated men to make reports they would not be able to bring their worthless schemes before the public. I shall not enter *seriatim* into the other points of the communication; my end is attained. I trust the day is not far distant when there will be established in Cornwall a Mining School, worthy of the mineral wealth of that county. I should not be averse to Cornish men winning all the prizes, if they were awarded to them by merit. What is to be desired is, that there should be no monopoly of mining employment to a particular sect, but that there should be open competition, and the right man in the right place.—A LEAD MINER.

IRON SHIPBUILDING.—Another calamity is announced this week—the burning of the *Hudson*, iron steam-ship, in Bremerhafen. But a few days since was recorded the destruction of a wooden vessel, where all must have perished had it not been for the courage and conduct of the master. I would ask, how is it that these iron vessels are not so constructed as to be fire-proof? Many of your correspondents have offered valuable suggestions on this head, none more perseveringly and pertinaciously than Mr. John Clare, Jun. In fair play, his views, if reasonable, should be tested, or, if the contrary, rejected. Under all circumstances the subject deserves consideration, from whatever quarter the suggestions may emanate.—SCUTATORIA.

STEEL & IRON.—A few months since your correspondent seemed very sanguine that they would be able to substitute steel for malleable iron to an almost indefinite extent, but we now hear very little upon the subject. Has the idea been found valuable in practice, or has it proved a failure? Can you ascertain how much steel Mr. Clay has manufactured under Hiepe's patent, and the price per ton he has realised? Also how much homogeneous metal Mr. Howell has made, and the average price per ton at which it is sold? It appears to me that Hiepe's steel and Howell's homogeneous metal have about the same properties, so that price alone should decide which is to be used.—R. A.: *Colony*.

IRON MANUFACTURE.—In your *Journal* of Oct. 23 you refer to a process provisionally accepted by Mr. Charles Sanderson, of Sheffield, and stated that it had become public property. Will Mr. Sanderson inform us, through your *Journal*, whether this is the same, or a similar process, to that for which he now offers to grant licences?—T. A.

WHEAT TALLAGE.—About six months since it was unanimously resolved, at a special meeting held for the purpose, that the company should be wound-up. At that time we were given to understand that a company was in course of formation, and that the old shareholders would have the option, if they so wished it, of joining the new company. As no account of this has lately appeared in the *Journal*, probably some persons who are connected with the mine will be able to give some information.—D. F.

FALSE QUOTATIONS.—I, as well as other brokers and dealers, have repeatedly called attention to the false and unfair quotations in your City Article, to the prejudice of the brokers and dealers, their clients, and mining generally. I will now give you, Sir, facts. I sold on Oct. 25 (last week) 25 Nanteco and Penrhyn shares at 22s. 6d. for a client, sending him a contract, and giving him the name of the party I sold to. I offered more shares at this price on the market, but no buyers found. The following day I was asked by one of the firm who sends you the prices what I would sell five shares for? I replied 25s.; and he took them. I offered more at this, and the following day at 25s., but no buyers. Judge my surprise, then, at seeing them quoted at 27s. 6d. to 30s. in your Mining Market and Share List of Saturday last, Oct. 30. This is not right, and ought not to be tolerated by you, Sir, and I feel sure that your own desire is to see correct prices and information, as you state:—"We earnestly call upon all who have the power to add us, by forwarding any alteration or correction which may from time to time come under their notice."—PETER WATSON: 3, Old Broad-st.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILWAY.—A company, we believe, is formed in America for the purpose of making a line through the Western States to California. The offices are at Gresham House; Mr. W. Sidney O'Connor is the agent.

COPPER MINERS OF ENGLAND.—I was much amused with "Miles's" letter, in your last *Journal*. He appears to be like unto our good and faithful soldiers in India, who, whilst fighting their country's cause most valiantly, do not forget occasionally to loot, and put their hands into other men's pockets. "Miles" would saddle the preference shareholders with the payment of the extra, extravagant, unwarrantable in the pecuniary state of the company (100% stock selling for about 20%, and the preference shares at a discount), and unauthorised expenditure of the Governor and Court. But I ask, why should not the directors, managers, &c., and of their enormous salaries (the Governor receiving 2000% per annum, and the other assistants in proportion), with the assistance of their champion, "Miles," pay their own debts, like other people? The Governor and Court ought not to allow the question to be mooted at all, and I cannot think that the preference shareholders will listen to the sophistry of "Miles."—A PROPRIETOR OF OLD STOCK.

A "Cornish Mine Proprietor" (Highbury) should have sent his name, either to our *Journal* correspondent, that we might judge of the value of his opinion. With the experience he professes, he should be better informed, and have been able himself to correct his Cornish informant.

GREAT BARRIER LAND AND MINING COMPANY.—The success which has attended the one or two companies that have recently been brought before the public naturally directs our attention to the Antipodes, and it reminds me that I am a shareholder in the Great Barrier and Dun Mountain Companies, neither of which have yet made much stir in the market. It was said that the Dun Mountain was in a very sorry state, but this I think is not proved to be false. As a matter of fact, that seems almost sinking into oblivion; the prospects are good it is true, but there is so much want of energy in everyone connected with the management, that nothing is heard of the undertaking, either through the *Journal* or on the market. Why cannot the secretary be given instructions to publish all communications received? We might then be enabled, if we wished, to realise a premium upon the sale of our shares. As it is, perhaps our great grand children, or some other more distant relative, may reap the fruits of our enterprise (?), but I fear we shall never even hear that operations, worthy of the name, are likely to commence.—EXPECTANT.

WEST GRENVILLE.—A Former Shareholder is informed that this mine is now under the management of Messrs. John Taylor and Sons, and that all information can be obtained on application at their offices, Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street.

GREAT SHEBA MINE.—I beg to correct your correspondent in his remarks in last week's *Journal*. I did not say Major Yorke Martin had sold his shares, but, according to his letter, he said "I have resigned being on the committee. I have been dissatisfied with what has been done lately, and not satisfied with what has been going on at the mine, and I shall never attend again or interfere." The meeting of shareholders is now called for the 11th; and, if the Major is at the home, I am sure the shareholders will be delighted to see him at the meeting, to explain what he has observed, and with what he is dissatisfied.—VERAX.

AUSTRALIAN MINES.—B. R. (Antwerp).—The Chambers Mine is in private hands; the ore is consigned to Messrs. Gresham and Tweeddale, Copper-coast, Cornhill. The manager of the North Rhine Copper Mining Company of South Australia is Mr. Thos. Hancock, 1, Charlotte-row, Mansion House.

ASHBURTON UNITED MINES.—REMARKABLE PHENOMENON.—It is unfortunate for the writer under this head, in your last *Journal*, that he did not observe the want of judgment displayed by subscribing to a satirical epistle the words "Admiring Shareholder;" and if he had further considered the subject matter, as I do, he might also very properly have omitted the title, upon the principle that it is now-a-days a matter of no great wonder to find the most unblushing advances made under cover of assumed names. The statement referred to is essentially incorrect, and as it may have the effect of laying fault where it does not belong, I think my duty to satisfy those who are really interested upon the question at issue. That an error did occur in the length of the bob, I am most willing to admit, but for this I am not in the slightest degree chargeable, even in the capacity of engineer, to say nothing of Mr. Emor, who could not by any probability be mixed up with such a fault. The fact, then, being only in the proportion of one to three, as compared with your correspondent's assertion, we have had so much less difficulty "in coaxing the red-hot iron piston-rod," and I can only bear him out when he says we are working "as well as can be expected." The whole tenor of the attempt, *ad captandum vulgus*, goes so far to show the feeling in which it was written, as scarcely to justify me in taking the least notice of it; nor should I, but in the hope that it may turn up the name, in which case I shall be happy to show him the position of the rod, and take his opinion upon better arranging the pitwork, &c., than hitherto. Failing this, I must decline further authorship with one who fights in ambush, and is so constituted as to pay but little respect to honour, or even the higher principles of justice to his fellow-man.—W. H. GRAY, engineer: *Ashburton United Mines, Nov. 3*.

MANUFACTURE OF COPPER.—"G. A." (Hamburg).—We will take an early opportunity to publish an account of the various processes which have been patented in England for the purpose of improving the mode of extracting copper from its ore.

THE MINING JOURNAL

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 6, 1858.

What the Bank of England really means? is a question in which mining, as a great national interest, is vitally interested; perhaps in a less degree than other branches of British industry, seeing that upon a very trivial outlay it not infrequently ensures large returns; and further, looking to the amount of investment—making a comparative estimate of the capital engaged in mining as an enterprise, it is obvious that no other division of labour, no other phase of speculation, yields to outlay more profitably than does that of the "pick and gad." It has, does, and will maintain this position. And when in times of commercial panic we have seen it assailed by troubled spirits, whose sin of recklessness, like that of PHAETON, had flung them down, bruised and broken, from a giddy altitude of venture and from high estate, whose temerity of enterprise was justly punished in total discomfiture; when, then, at those periods of strait and *malgré* the losses, great no doubt, in which a certain class of adventurers had involved themselves, our counsel was based on an opinion derived from long experience; and it is consistent with fact to assert that those who, following the course indicated in these columns, closed their ears against the false prophets of the day, and steadily adhered to legitimate mining, have had no cause to regret their patience and perseverance.

There is nothing so speculative that reason and prudence cannot influence. The commercial integrity of this country is based on its boldness and decision of character, aided by an intelligence which never fails to take from the hand of experience a guiding light in the present and to the future. Surely to such a principle it would not be unsafe to trust. "Nothing venture nothing have," is a problem which no country in the world has more successfully solved than this; and yet how comes it to pass that a doubt is practically cast on its common sense and commercial honesty, and that a batch of men, the "collective wisdom," as they were once presumed to be, of the moneyed world, take it upon themselves to tighten the reins on its progression, and to thereby imply an incapability of conducting its own affairs?

It has, for instance, been thus advanced by the advocates of such a system:—"Only relax for a single month the present Bank regulations as to the rate of interest and make money cheaper, and you will flood the market with bubble schemes, revel in the very insanity of speculation, and enact the vagaries and disasters of the Australian epoch over again, or something worse." Such a line of argument is untenable; it is simply ridiculous. At the time of the gold mania, the sudden novelty of "gold fields," "auriferous regions," &c., was well calculated to excite the public mind. The palms of the civilised world itched and tingled as a natural consequence. Hopes took the colour of gold, and from the peer to the peasant the spirit of adventure led erring steps, and sported wildly with grave judgment and acknowledged sagacity. Well, but it so occurred that they who so danced had to pay the piper rather dearly, and this tantalising fact is not yet forgotten, nor is it very likely to be in our genera-

tion. Whether posterity will benefit by the retrospect is another question, and one which there is no use now discussing, enough, that people of the present day have bought their experience in these matters at too extravagant a rate to return to the error of their ways; so much so, that not for a single hour would now be tolerated the sayings and doings of that golden age. Hence might the public be very safely relieved from the existing monetary restrictions, and be permitted to manage its own affairs. As experience has given it caution, a more extended sphere of action, which it requires, will ensure its renewed health and vigour.

A system founded on inert capital cannot endure. The industry of a country requires "monetary sustenance," fully, freely dispensed; and by whomsoever it is stayed or withheld, the impolicy of the act admits of no extension. Great men are sometimes small reasoners; and on the example before us of such a fact society will, we venture to say, by-and-by pass a severe judgment,—its censure will do more, for on it will be founded the doctrine that no body of men should be permitted to control at their will and pleasure the industrial energies of a country. Divs must be suffered to ingorge gold to the inanition of a community, particularly one essentially commercial.

The export of specie, even as it has been of late, is no plea in justification of our Bank conservatism. Such policy is too narrow a gauge for a country like England to advance by, and when our colonial supplies of a precious metal are on the increase; when the best informed on the probable productiveness of the mines and diggings for the next twelve months estimate it at what would appear at the first view a fabulous amount,—1,400,000, from Australia may even now be said to be within hail of our shores—when other banks throughout the country, the representative in the aggregate of 40,000,000, are directly opposed in practice to the Bank of England, the possessor of 20,000,000, deposits; and the world is not seduced from its propriety by the more liberal policy adopted, confidence in the prudence and caution of the Bank Parliour *aranea* is necessarily very considerably diminished.

Mining, as well as every other legitimate enterprise throughout the kingdom, suffers from the present restrictions on capital. The iron interest feels its influence; the colliery districts have experienced the baneful pressure; and in our copper and lead regions has been caused a full, leaving mineral property of inestimable value totally undeveloped. If this evil be inflicted on those branches of productive labour to such an extent, what must other industries have suffered in their peculiar and more extended interests? However, it is clear the natural impulses of a people dependent on commerce for their great social position cannot long be kept subservient to any control save that of their own honesty of principle, their experience, their vast intelligence, by which their universality has been achieved; and of that manly *morale*, which, above all the nations of the earth, has given them a dominance in every sphere of commercial enterprise, and has consecrated their hearths and homes to peace.

By some speculation is a word nervously spoken; and yet without it the world were at a dead lock. Without it the British Constitution itself were a mockery, and every banker in the land might forthwith entomb himself, with his deposits; and yet people of late affect a squeamishness at the mere mention of this word, that conveys a notion of all of which we should be most proud. To such morbidly sensitive souls we would say mining speculation has done more to civilise this country than any other in the whole range of enterprise. It has enriched thousands; it supports some hundreds of thousands; it has peopled the wild, and raised on the very ruggedness of nature an altar to Faith, at which the virtues of honest hearts minister; it fills the scrip of poverty, and is hourly developing intelligence where, without it, mind would be little more than a mere existence. All this has it done; and now wherefore allow mining to merge into a mere name? But it will also do that, a hint at which will possibly be no less attractive than the other attributes; it will give to the prudent investor a certain and remunerative return, while its bargains are not a whit more intricate or precarious than other commercial bargains, and are far more sure than many less doubted; besides which, after all the cavillings of anti-speculators, it possesses *honestum* which TULLY himself would band.

The millions returned to capitalists by our home mines of iron, coal, tin, copper, lead, &c., place Great Britain as a mining country in the first rank—we should rather say she stands alone; and perhaps no country on the face of the globe is more indebted to an industry for civilising influences than she is to mining. Her iron trade alone gave a direction to her genius, and an expansion to her commerce, the effects of which are visible through the length and breadth of the land; while Cornwall and Devon type science in the facture of the steam-engine, as applied to mine working, inapproachable by any other people. Turn where one may, the conviction forces itself on the mind, that every support and encouragement given to such enterprise enhances the well-being of the community at large; and one must deprecate every restriction on capital calculated to contract a sphere of action so universally useful.

An apathy consequent on the feeling of suspense engendered through the unaccountable "caution" evinced by the Bank, unquestionably militates against the mining interest at this moment; but we firmly anticipate the sound sense and discrimination of the moneyed classes will promptly lead to a solution of the question now at issue between the Bank of England and the commercial interest. To suppress the spirit of British enterprise is not within the power of any section of the people, however wealthy; and the only legitimate regulator of its action is that integrity upon which our commonwealth has prospered.

On Monday the ANGLO-CALIFORNIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY held a special meeting, and, although the association has now been in liquidation for nearly 16 months, yet, according to all accounts, it would appear that they are not in a better position than when appointed in July, 1857. The cause which apparently has led to this lengthened delay seems to have arisen from a disagreement among the liquidators themselves. According to a circular issued the latter end of Dec., 1857, one of the gentlemen appointed as a liquidator at the same time was practising as a solicitor. He advised his colleagues that his appointment in that capacity would be fraught with great advantage to the shareholders. On this point his coadjutors differed with him, and preferred retaining the services of the gentleman who had formerly and was still acting as the legal adviser of the company; subsequently, according to the circular, an arrangement was made between the two solicitors. This, however, did not meet with the approbation of the other gentlemen on the board, and consequently a disagreement took place, so that there was an impossibility of the several parties acting cordially together, and this we must infer has been the cause of the present tedious procrastination. The majority of the liquidators were of opinion that the steps then proposed to be taken by the legal gentlemen would only have the effect of still further delaying the ultimate settlement of affairs, as a protracted litigation must have ensued, and the company would have had not only to undergo the ordeal of the Court of Chancery, but likewise the probability of an appeal to the House of Lords, and the consequence of this would have been to place the proprietary in a worse plight than at present is the case.

The proceedings pending with Sir HENRY HUNTLEY, we are given to understand, are now settled by arbitration. Of the cause of the dispute but few of the shareholders, we opine, could give any definite account. It would be worse than useless here to re-open the case, which we may fairly presume is now closed for ever, more especially as the late superintendent has left this country, and probably would afford no explanations, or, at least, such as would be found satisfactory to the shareholders. The past history of the company from its formation in 1850-51 to the present time is well known. The plausible excuses put forward at different times from California, the credulity of the governing body, and the gullibility of the shareholders, are so patent that a passing comment is all that is necessary here. Nor was this company at all singular in this respect: with not one exception hitherto has any of the gold mining companies established by English capitalists in California returned what may be assumed even a slight success; they have been ruinous to all who embarked in them, saving those who made the premiums on the shares, and the employees who received their salaries, and who, in many cases—it is for the sake of human nature to be hoped—unwittingly deceived others while they were deluding themselves. We should charitably imagine that many of the statements put forward by the agents of these associations were not done with a purpose to mislead, although the results have shown that they have been eminently calculated so to do. Of all the Californian associations but one at present exists, and that with but a spasmodic vitality, far from encouraging to the shareholders. The company we allude to is the Quartz Reduction, the successor of the once far-famed Agua Fria. According to the reports which have appeared, it seems that the quartz belonging to this body is particularly rich in a certain metallic oxide containing gold, which has been overlooked by all the superintendents, whether practical or otherwise, who were dispatched to California to superintend mining operations. This Mr. Squire, whose

...we have previously drawn attention to, states he can reduce with facility, and render the company a profitable speculation. If there is a hope the directors should take advantage of it; they cannot be in a worse position than they are at present, and it would be better that they should wind-up at once than remain for years in a state of suspense, carrying on an unprofitable and thankless undertaking. It may be some time before we shall hear of gold mining. Should, however, any associations be formed for that purpose in British Columbia, or elsewhere, the recollection of these adventures should be a warning that persons who understand in every way their business should be at the head of affairs, and not as these were managed in the majority of cases, by ignorance and incompetence, aided in some instances by recklessness, and a disregard of all principles of duty to the unfortunate people who subscribed their money to these projects. The liquidators of the Anglo-Californian Company have received a fresh accession to their body, let us trust that in a brief period a satisfactory settlement will be laid before the shareholders.

In last week's Journal we had the gratification to announce a decided reaction in favour of British Mining interests, and we are assured this feeling is manifesting itself in all quarters. In Cornwall, which may be considered the seat of tin and copper production, the improvement is most marked; this has partially, if not principally, been induced by the improved prices for tin and copper ores. We had long predicted this favourable change, and anticipated its advent long since, but a variety of unforeseen events occurred to mar its development; now, however, the domestic political horizon and our foreign connections seem unlikely to be disturbed by any sudden shock. Our Indian difficulty appears to be very nearly overcome, whilst these countries a revived trade must be created after the stagnation of war, a new and vast empire is thrown open to our commerce. China will undoubtedly become our customers to a considerable extent, especially for metallic produce. We have an abundance of unemployed capital, the possessors of which can scarcely find a secure and profitable channel for its investment; foreign bonds, once so attractive, have lost their seductive influence, joint-stock banks have their terrible consequences still fresh in memory; the foreign gold schemes have had their day, and are almost forgotten; insurance societies and gas companies are confessedly sufficiently numerous for public requirements; railways are nearly completed, and when finished, with few exceptions, pay but small dividends; and shipping is far from doing well, though we doubt not this branch, one of the mainstays of Britain's wealth, will revive with the renewal of business. Now that the tide of affairs may be considered as fairly turned, it will be seen that mining stocks will be appreciated, and we shall not be at all surprised to find them advanced to a high premium. Though they truly did not, at any time, descend so low as to be on a par with equally speculative properties (we must be understood here to refer to *bona fide* and dividend stocks), still they suffered depression, and at these prices we advocated and strenuously recommended purchase. Progressive mines, as might have been expected, suffered more severely; but we always felt assured when a turn of prosperity should take place, all would be in demand at advanced rates. The fact now shows itself as anticipated; a good and increasing market is opening up for sound *bona fide* British mines, whether progressive or dividend. The mines themselves warrant the encouragement thus given; we have to notice material improvement in several, and a gradual but sure progress in others; the majority of mines which have outlived the shock of the panic may be said to be sound, good companies. Whilst thus dilating on the past and present, it is as well to take a glance at the future; to remember excess of wealth or success is often as ruinous and disadvantageous as distress and misfortune. There can be no doubt the present prosperity will evoke many schemes, which will be launched before the public under the most seductive titles, and in the most glowing terms (despite the recent Act, to which we alluded in the *Mining Journal* of last week). This wholesome measure will undoubtedly hold many knaves in check, and be the means of preventing the wholesale reckless bubble dealing we have had reason to deplore in common with all other speculative interests. It is now our duty, as journalists, to warn the unwary against mere schemers—before joining a mining speculation to ask themselves and their advisers the following questions:—Is the mine in a favourable locality, and have the lodes been ascertained to be productive? Is the mine to be worked for minerals or for merchants, and are the lodes at a fair rate? With whom am I to be associated, and are the agents and managers suitable and able men? But, above all, can I afford to take shares of this nature? We strongly advise attention to the latter question, as we verily believe more inconvenience and distress have been brought on mines by want of attention to this particular, and by parties taking a larger interest than their circumstances warrant, and are thus always in arrears, than by all other causes put together. When these particulars are satisfactorily ascertained, we recommend British Mining as one of the safest, most lucrative, and most legitimate businesses in the empire.

That the employed seldom derive benefit from strikes is now universally admitted; yet it cannot be denied that combination amongst workmen is sometimes attended with good results. It will be recollected that nearly a month since the Yorkshire colliers very fairly offered to submit the question in dispute between themselves and their employers to arbitration, but the coalowners, probably knowing that they had a weak case, declined to accept these terms, alleging, as an excuse, that the masters would not have the slightest guarantee that the great body of miners would be guided by the decision of the few. Now, that this is simply a frivolous excuse is at once apparent, from the fact that the proposition to settle the dispute by arbitration was made in accordance with a *unanimous* resolution, and that the men's resolution, moreover, bound them to abide by the arbiters' decision. If the case of the masters were a just one, why should they refuse the arbitration, when they are so well assured that the result of it would be conclusive? Certainly appears that the masters, by the course they are adopting, are each week exciting more public sympathy for the men, and producing a corresponding amount of ill-feeling in the minds of the public towards themselves. A correspondent, whose communication will be found in another column, asks a series of questions, which should certainly be satisfactorily answered before the colliers are charged with inconsistency, or with making demands upon their employers which the position of the coal trade does not justify. On behalf of the Miners' Association in the Wakefield and Methley district, Mr. R. HARTON has just issued a tract recounting the "advantages already gained, or in prospect, by the miners resisting the attempt of the coalmasters to reduce the wages 15 per cent. in the Wakefield and Methley district during April, May, June, July, Aug., Sept., and Oct., 1858." The pamphlet states that the combination amongst the men whilst working at the reduced rate of wages had the effect of uniting the miners more closely together, and they know each other far better than during any former period. Whilst the miners were at work they made a weekly allowance out of their reduced wages for the maintenance of those men out of work, thus proving great sympathy, and their readiness to make sacrifices for the general good of their class. The miners are preparing to be still more extensively united, for the purpose of raising funds for investment in coal mines or other safe and profitable undertakings, the proceeds of which are to provide for that sickness, infirmity, or premature old age, to which their unhealthy employment renders them liable at the time when the farming labourer and most other operatives continue robust and hearty, and also for the purpose more especially of maintaining their fellow-workmen who may be injured while attending their daily labours. In case of perishing by accident, an allowance to be made for their interment, as well as a pension for their widows; such funds likewise to be applied in preventing future attempts at any reduction of wages without a sufficient reason being previously given by the masters to their workmen, and thus avoiding the evils and sufferings which, more or less, attend all strikes. Surely these objects are desirable, and worthy of all sympathy and support. Whilst it must be allowed that the coalowners have a perfect right to unite themselves for any legitimate object whatever, surely their workmen are entitled to the same privilege; and it is to be hoped that they will cling to their Union, and not allow any one to rob them of it, under any pretence whatever, as it will doubtless prove, with efficient management, their sheet-anchor of future success. Indeed, all great truths are like some productions of nature, which cannot be propagated except by union; and we may write or converse with each other until doomsday, without doing any good, unless the facts and principles laid before the public, however self-evident, are approved, patronised, and thus disseminated by a well-combined union of sympathy and support. Man was born to labour (he continues), but not to slavery; and there is all the difference imaginable between the cheerful vigorous exertion of the diligent but prudent workman, and the exhausting toil of the overburdened, broken-down labourer.

Personal and public good must arise by the miners continuing to act on the plan laid down, of restricting their hours of labour to eight hours each day—a period quite long enough to work by the artificial light of the lamp, even if the atmosphere were ever so pure; but when we recollect the severe labour endured whilst breathing the noxious, unhealthy, and dangerous gases, and irritating particles of coal-dust, by which the men are more or less always surrounded, surely eight hours each day is amply sufficient to be kept at one time in such confined, solitary, stupefying, and unsafe places as coal mines. By restricting the hours of labour to a moderate period, not overstraining the body whilst at work, and taking proper rest, the men will be enabled to enjoy life, and gain strength for future labour, and thus promote both social and public happiness. Thus a more healthy, thoughtful, moral, and religious class of working men may be expected to arise than when men are obliged, as is too often now unhappily the case, to extend overworked, life is abridged very materially; over toil will not allow men's thinking powers to expand, or be improved by self-cultivation, but often rather to tempt them to obtain deceptive pleasure, strength, and excitement, from the intoxicating cup, which only eventually adds to the evil, since intemperance wastes time, money, and bodily strength. It appears, that in support of the miners' cause, the public have subscribed about £400, and the miners themselves little less than £4000, which has been paid to the men out of work. It is again stated that the colliers are willing and will have plea-

sure in meeting a deputation of the coal masters at any time that may be mutually fixed upon, in order that this painful struggle may be brought to a speedy and satisfactory conclusion; and it is argued that a vital error would be committed if masters were allowed to press down the colliers on this occasion: for if wages were reduced, and the men obliged to work longer hours in order to raise as near as possible the old amount of weekly wages to provide for their families in a comfortable manner, excessive toil would arise, and the collier would frequently have a desire to recruit his strength at the ale-bench, instead of restoring his weary limbs by proper rest; as it is beyond all question that the excessive toll of most of the mining population, if not fatal to all moral and social improvement, is an enormous obstacle to it. An overworked man may drag out his life, but never truly lives. When his whole time is filled up with the painful and exhausting slavery of his lower powers, in struggling for a mere existence, his higher powers are left asleep; all he seeks for, after his daily work is over, is excitement of the lowest kind which shall make him forget himself, though only for the moment. Then look at the state of the coal trade by an increased quantity of that article being thrown into the market more than is wanted. The supply and demand regulates prices. Bring a larger quantity of anything into the market than what is called for, and the price becomes naturally reduced, in order to secure a sale by competition. Eight hours a day is quite long enough to work in coal mines, and will allow of a sufficient quantity of coal to be brought into the market; but if the coal miner is obliged to submit to a reduction of wages for want of sympathy and support, there will be an end of our proposed eight hours' blessing, as he cannot, within those hours, earn sufficient wages to support his family in a comfortable manner; therefore these men would sink lower and lower in physical strength, and we could have no hope of elevating their social, moral, and religious condition. Then look at the master's capital; he would certainly be compelled to reduce the price of his coal, in order to secure a sale, and probably ere long, besides having first reduced his workmen's wages, and degraded them, the master's turn of misfortune, as regards his wealth, would follow; for the price of coal would be so reduced that the profits would be actually less than if he gave the men their 15 per cent. back, and allowed them to keep to their eight hours of daily toil.

In conclusion, it is urged, and we think with much justice, that the statistics of accidents in coal mines, &c., prove that the miner's wage should be a liberal one, and is at present too low to enable him to provide for himself and his family in a proper manner, as well as to meet those calamities to which the dangerous nature of his employment renders him far more liable than most other occupations. If the present price of coal will not allow this act of common justice to be done to these men, there can be little doubt that the public will cheerfully pay any advance that may be called for, if the coal-masters could only prove that it was necessary.

On Wednesday morning, about 1200 miners belonging to the districts above referred to met at Rothwell Haigh, for the purpose of considering the recent decision of their employers, with respect to the 15 per cent. reduction. Several speakers addressed the meeting, which was of a very orderly character, and it was resolved "that this meeting, reviewing the conduct of the masters with respect to the 15 per cent. reduction, and the manner in which they have treated the efforts of the men to bring about an early settlement of the struggle, pledges itself to stand or fall by the 15 per cent." And "that, as the only hope our masters have is in the starvation of our ranks, we hereby pledge ourselves that throughout both districts we will join penny for penny, and that those who are better off will do what they can, in order to afford the requisite help to our poorer brethren." In the evening of the same day a public meeting was held in the Leeds Court House, when resolutions expressing sympathy with the miners, and an opinion that they were harshly treated by their employers, were adopted.

LIABILITY OF DIRECTORS.—A rule nisi for a new trial was granted yesterday in the now famous case of Scott v. Dixon, which was tried at the last Liverpool Assizes, and which has already been referred to in the *Mining Journal*. This has naturally invested the question of directors' liability with increased interest, although it is generally considered, relying upon the evidence as reported, that Mr. Dixon has but a small chance of success. The firm of Isaac Lowe and Co., of which Mr. Dixon is a member, was probably never connected with a transaction which reflected so much discredit upon it as the action brought by the two poor workmen to obtain indemnity for the fraudulent misrepresentations made by Mr. Dixon in the last report issued by the directors of the Liverpool Borough Bank; and it would have been thought that he would have considered it advisable to have let the matter drop after the Liverpool verdict had been given, rather than bring himself into greater notoriety, as an individual who would concur in the publication of false and fraudulent statements to the unfortunate shareholders who, trusting to his honour and integrity, had confided their property to his care. The ground upon which it will be attempted to sustain the appeal is, that as the fraudulent statement was not made by Mr. Dixon to the parties who suffered from purchasing the shares, he is not liable to indemnify them; but, fortunately for shareholders in public companies and the public generally, the judicial committee of the House of Lords has decided that if any director of a company make a false and fraudulent representation to the public, calculated to induce others to purchase for value what is worthless, he is civilly liable at the suit of any person who, on the faith of such representation, has so purchased and been damaged, and that in the same manner, and to the same extent, as if the representation had been made by him directly to the purchaser. The case of Seymour v. Bagshaw, which finally established this principle, was fully referred to in the *Mining Journal* of July 3, and will long be regarded by all connected with joint-stock companies, excepting, of course, fraudulent directors, as a declaration of their rights, and as a guarantee that those entrusted with managerial power, are not permitted to abuse their trust with impunity. We willingly admit that in the case of the Lake Bathurst Company, the fraud practised was somewhat more extensive than that which can be attributed to Mr. Dixon, but the object and the effect were in each instance very similar. In each case the injury resulted from reliance being placed in a report, the sole difference being that the director of the Lake Bathurst Company made the report to the committee of the Stock Exchange, whilst the directors of the Liverpool Borough Bank made the report to the shareholders. We do not, in the least, anticipate that the decision of the Liverpool jury will be reversed, and, therefore, the position of shareholders will not be altered; but it would certainly be more just to punish fraudulent directors by imprisonment or penal servitude, according to the provisions of the Fraudulent Trustees Act, than to allow the simple payment of a fine to compensate for the injury inflicted.

MONUMENT TO GEORGE STEPHENSON.—We have already reported that a meeting has been held at Newcastle-on-Tyne for the purpose of considering the best means of perpetuating the memory of George Stephenson, and in our advertising columns of this day's Journal we publish the resolutions passed at that meeting. Few who are old enough to remember even the time when the comparatively rapid mode of travelling—the stage-coach system was in vogue, will deny that the traveller's comfort has been materially enhanced by George Stephenson's energy and perseverance, and the majority of Englishmen would be willing to contribute towards a monument to him on that account alone; but when we consider the immense facilities which the development of the railway system has given for the extension of our commerce, and the maintenance of our national superiority, we think that from peer to peasant all should be ready to aid in carrying out so noble an idea as that which was the subject of the meeting on Oct. 26. The Stephenson Memorial Committee, although it has been in existence but a few days, is already in a position to report that subscriptions to the amount of nearly 1500*l.* have been received, and we trust that the simple publication, in the columns of the *Mining Journal*, of the fact that a monument to George Stephenson is proposed will be a sufficient appeal to the mining interest throughout the country (and than whom none have derived greater advantages from improved means of transit) on behalf of the man who, although lowly born and humbly bred, raised himself to the most honourable position a man could occupy, reflecting credit upon himself and upon the class to which he belonged, and conferring the greatest benefits upon the nation at large.

TREATMENT OF ZINC AND ARGENTIFEROUS ORES AND MANUFACTURE OF ZINC.—A novel process in the manufacture of zinc has just been completely specified by Mr. Price, of Margate. It consists in mixing the ores to be treated, in a state of division, with bituminous matter, and subjecting the same to the action of heat, either in a partially closed distillatory apparatus, or in any suitable coking apparatus. He mixes suitable fluxes with such ores, in some cases, previous to submitting them to the heating process. A further improvement consists in the employment, after a carbonising or coking process, of either or both of the combinations already described. The chief feature in the invention is the treatment of the substance whilst in a fine state of division. Mr. Price proposes also to treat argentiferous ores in a similar manner.

DRESSING ORES—IMPROVED JIGGING APPARATUS.—At the Berehaven Mines a new jigging apparatus, worked by steam-power, has been in use for the last 18 months, and given the greatest satisfaction. We believe it is the invention of Capt. Mathew Sylvester, the agent of the mines, and has not been patented, in order that there should be nothing to prevent its general introduction if found valuable. The sieve is suspended in the hutch by metallic rods connected with a shaft at the top of the framework. The top of these rods terminate in a loop which surrounds an eccentric fixed on the shaft, and suitable guides are provided for keeping the rods perpendicular. There is a bar for making fast the sieve. Each end works in a slot, and pieces of timber are bolted on the frame to carry the guides and lever. Chains are made fast to the lever and sieve, and by raising the lever the chains will fall slack, and allow the sieve to be worked by the eccentric. A small pole is placed under the lever to keep it raised while the stuff is being "jigged." The sieve is 5 ft. long by 3 ft. wide, and the shaft being turned about 25 or 30 revolutions per minute (so that the sieve has 84 or

90 lifts) the jigging is effectual, and equal to any hand jigging. The machine is easy of construction, and little cost, can be managed by any boy, requires very few repairs, and can be applied to any old jigging butches that are in a straight line. One boy can attend to two sieves with some kind of stuff, whilst other kinds will require two boys to three sieves. The lift is varied from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ in., according to the stuff operated upon. The sieves are lifted out of the water by the common level, as used in the hand jigging machine. A diagram of the machine may be seen at the *Mining Journal* office.

TALBOT'S SELF-DETACHING HOOK.—Capt. Talbot's Patent Hook is an invention of considerable importance to colliery owners, and others interested in similar operations; it is constructed as follows:—Each hook or support is formed by two levers, one end of each of which is connected by a pin-joint to the other; whilst the axis of motion of these levers diverge therefrom, and are the points of their suspension from two separate links, which hang from a ring common to both. The lower ends of these levers are bent into the form of a hook, and are capable of lying one across the other. When by a ring, or otherwise, a weight is applied to their hooked ends, and they are caused thus to cross each other, in that position they form a secure support; but so soon as the weight is relieved therefrom, the tendency of these levers is to open or separate at their hooked ends, and clear the ring, or other attachment by which they held the weight. Supporting connections thus formed are applicable as self-acting releasers, when lowering merchandise, minerals, &c., and thereby save labour.

THE MINING AND INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS OF CORNWALL.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN WEST CORNWALL.]

Nov. 4.—A very satisfactory state of things has now succeeded the long period of depression and stagnation through which the mining interest has passed. The standard again advanced last week; and, in the prospect of a very speedy advance in the price of copper, the shares in copper mines generally have been firm, and in many cases gone up. More capital is flowing into the mining market, and the business done in shares is considerably on the increase. The reports of the metal market, and the increase of trade with the East, are very encouraging, and lead to the conclusion that we are now commencing another prosperous era in mining. The amount of unemployed capital in the country is immense, and it would be far better that a considerable portion of it should be applied to this important branch of British industry, than that it should be wasted in foreign schemes, which, however promising they may at first appear, generally result in failure and loss. There are now mining sets in the county of Cornwall which, if worked with judgment and energy by capitalists, would, almost beyond doubt, prove remunerative, and in some instances produce great wealth in return for a moderate outlay of capital. There are also progressive mines, now arrived at such a point of working and development as affords a good opportunity for capitalists to come in and reap the benefit of the expenditure of money by former shareholders for many years past. There is no doubt, with the present abundance of capital, that we shall see a considerable amount of it invested in mines; and, consequently, a rising tendency of the share market for some time to come may confidently be expected.

The shares in most tin mines have lately been advancing, and are still firm. In lead there is an upward movement, and better prices expected. At South Frances meeting the dividend was 5*l.* per share, and the balance in hand was increased. The dividend at the previous account was 4*l.* per share. The mine continues very productive in stopes and pitches; the stopes over the 104 and 114 fathom levels, at different points, are worth 121*l.* per fm. Four ends are worth altogether 40*l.* per fm., and in two or three ends there are good reasons to expect a speedy improvement. The great point, however, is the reaching of the cross-course by the 104, and then proving the lode west of it. A parallel lode in West Basset was poor east of this same cross-course, and was productive west of it; and the agents of South Frances expect a similar result in that mine. They believe they shall soon reach the cross-course by the 104, and then they have four other levels, the 114, 90, 70, and 60, driving at different distances behind the 104; so that should the latter level cut into ore west of the cross-course, the other levels advancing behind it will be pushed forward with the utmost rapidity; and thus, it is hoped, a new and rich mine will be opened for the adventurers. The price of shares has lately been advancing in Wheal Basset. At West Basset the new lode lately intersected is looking very promising, and will probably add to the productiveness of the mine. South Tolgus has recently improved in the 100 west, and the mine is looking better at other points; the shares also have been advancing. At East Tolgus there are some productive stopes, and the shares have improved in price. Old Tolgus is looking well in the 32, promising good results at still deeper levels.

At Grambler meeting there was a dividend of 3*l.* per share declared, at the same time increasing the balance from 127*l.* to 378*l.* The previous dividend was 2*l.* per share, and the continued progress and further prospects of the mine are very satisfactory to the shareholders. The ores are remarkably rich for the produce of Cornwall, the last sale having realised between 16*l.* and 17*l.* per ton, as the average of the different parcels. The mine is so comparatively shallow, that the cost of working is at present much less than with dividend-paying mines generally. Williams's shaft is only down to the 36 fathom level, and the lode in the bottom is worth 40*l.* per fathom. The north lode is an important auxiliary to the engine lode, and another lode or lodes will probably soon be discovered by a cross-cut. Wheal Clifford shares have considerably advanced, and holders looking for still higher prices. West Seton shares have also an upward tendency. Great Wheal Busy is looking very well in Harvey's and Offord's shafts, and the mine at deeper levels seems likely to be increasingly productive. North Frances has a large and very promising lode in Eales's shaft. Carn Brea shares have greatly advanced, and are still firm. West Rosewarne has much disappointed the shareholders; the indications and position having been good, it is still likely that perseverance in sinking to deeper levels would be rewarded. The resumption of Tresavean Mine is considered to have very good prospects of success. There are several new sets ready to be introduced to the public in different parts of the west of Cornwall, and, in all probability, 1859 will prove to be a year of great mining activity.

The shipping interest has long been in want of a harbour of refuge on the north coast of Cornwall, where annually a number of wrecks take place. St. Ives appears to be the favourite place for a harbour of refuge from the north-west gales, and the Mumbles for gales from south-west. The cost of the latter is estimated at about 650,000*l.*; but the expense of making a harbour at St. Ives would be considerably less. It is stated, however, that the expenditure on both constructions would amount to little more than the value of property lost in any one season in the Bristol Channel for want of such harbours.

REPORT FROM YORKSHIRE, DERBYSHIRE, AND LANCASHIRE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN CHESTERFIELD.]

Nov. 4.—There has been no material change in the position or prospects of the Iron Trade since our last notice. Business is reported as improving, and great things are anticipated upon the advent of the new year. The mills and forges are pretty fully employed, and orders are given out more freely than prior to the holding of the quarterly meetings.

The Coal Trade is becoming brisker, and the demand appears likely to be considerably increased. The rates are also well maintained. The strikes of colliers in Yorkshire and Lancashire have assumed no new phase. The Unions are giving what support they can to the turn-outs, and meetings are held periodically, so as to make the public acquainted with their grievances, and solicit their support. The determination of the men not to yield appears undiminished, and the masters seem equally as firm not to submit to the requirements of the men, which they characterise as unjust and unreasonable.

The position of our Derbyshire mines is somewhat similar to our last notice of them, with one or two exceptions. In sinking the Mill Dam Mine shaft, the men have cut some good ore, and the prospects of the company appear more favourable. The New Midland Company, at Ashover, are sinking a new shaft, in order to get down to the junction of some veins which are believed to be rich in ore. The work, although very recently commenced, is being pushed forward vigorously. The Stoney Way Mine, at Matlock, is said to have improved, but we have no positive information of the extent of the improvement. The new plant at the North Derbyshire Mine is progressing satisfactorily.

The yield of ore at Mill Town Mine, Ashover, is up to the anticipations.

would appear to the stranger to present an almost insuperable barrier to reaching yet the roads in this remote locality would reflect credit on any part of the United States. The Mizen Head we have a very good view of from the summit of the Three Mile Mine, which is situate in a hollow, or valley, at the base of the mountain, and from here we are informed, several cargoes of copper ore have been raised, and from the prevailing slate rock of the district, iron, quartz, &c. The operations hitherto appear to have been mostly confined to a lode running nearly north and south, the deposits of ore have been found here, and between the points of intersection, by road, were eleven cargoes at present, however, the operations are on a very limited scale.

The third thing that I saw, and which was very romantic, and which I thought should leave the South of Ireland without visiting this interesting spot. Our route was next directed to the Mizen Head, one of the highest mountains in the south-west of the county of Cork, and forming the south-west point of Ireland. The Mizen Head is a very fine view of this headland, and the ore consists principally of copper pyrites, some of which, we understand, have been extracted from a large lode at the base of the mountain, and is about thirty feet thick, and is a very fine specimen of the ore, it is said, intersected by a cross vein. A considerable distance inland, the ore appears, with a view of working this mine, but why it was discontinued we have no means of ascertaining; but if we are rightly informed, this is not the only mine in the district in which the shares were extensively worked! Parallel with, and to the north of Mizen Head, we find another interesting and bold headland—the Brow Head, from which there is a grand view of the Fastnet Lighthouse, built on a rock 30 ft. high, and seven miles from the land. Cape Clear Island, Innisherkin Island, Baltimore. The Brow Head, the town of Crookhaven, and surrounding property, we are informed were recently purchased by Lord Clifton.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN SOUTH WALES.]

A new railway is now in course of construction, connecting Maesteg with the South Wales line, and consequently opening up a communication with the principal markets. This line has long been needed, and the Maesteg works will now be placed in a more prosperous and flourishing condition. The managers are enterprising and vigilant, and we congratulate them on the removal of obstacles which have long stood in their path.

N.B.—If I have time next week, I will collect some information on this young iron district.

CARN BREA HILL.

There sat we, on the summit of this hill, in the centre of some of the richest mines ever worked in this or any other country. There, at our feet, lay the Carn Brea Mines (so called from the mountain), with its numerous family of East, North, &c. Carn Breas. There away west, Tincroft, Dolcoath, Cook's Kitchen, and Stray Park, all of which have been wrought for generations without sign of exhaustion. On a parallel with these, to the north, lie the Seatons, the Roskears, the Crofts, the Pools, the Tolguses—we are compelled to use the plural in their case as well as in our own; for true it is, that if one mine in a locality obtain distinction by the wealth it may produce, the name is adopted without any real claim to the nomenclature; and the cardinal points of the compass, as well as the cardinal features of truth, are frequently outraged to accomplish the desired name. This is wrong, and should not be practised. It is too frequently a delusion and a snare, and as such should be guarded against. But we digress. Confining ourselves to the subject-matter of our paper, we turn round to the east, and our vision is greeted by the sight of the Treleighs, the Pend-an-dra, the Cupids, the Gramblers, the ancient Sparrow, the famous Ballers and Bassets, the Old and New Penstruthal, the glorious old Treavean, the pride and boast of Gwennap, notwithstanding her famous Great Consols or United Mines—all these may be seen by a mere twist on the heel. Another move displays the Frances, the Rosewarne, and at the distance of a few miles radius may be discerned the whole of the western mines. Oh! a glorious sight is it from the top of the Carn Brea Hill!

And from all this what is to be deduced? This—Is British mining profitable to this country or not? The question has many able advocates on both sides, and is a theme on which a vast amount of ability may be exercised. We have heard the question argued most cleverly, but were the debaters to be seated at the base of the Dunstanville Monument, we think that silent monitor—conscience—would decide that, the evidence of the senses is the best and most overpowering that can be adduced; that the millions of pounds worth of metals extracted from the mere propinquity of the mountain are so much national wealth absolutely found, and are positive gain. Let they who dispute consider, as we did, how many cargoes of timber have been used in these mines—how many thousands of ship loads of coals, tallow, and copper have they been the means of causing the transport. Look at yonder fleet of vessels, many of which, doubtless, at present are freighted with produce to and from these subterranean sources of industry. But hark! there's the whistle—the railway whistle! We doubt if the sound of that would have ever been heard in this solitude, or the iron

fore, shall not further dwell on it.
But, time flies apace, evening shades come o'er us, and we must descend, in doing so we must be careful, as the path is difficult. At length we reach the high road, swarming with well-clad persons of both sexes, bespeaking comfort and happiness, vending their way to church or chapel, into one of which we enter, and find one of their own class ministering to his fellows that comfort he has the language and talent best to convey to them; for had they the eloquence of a Tillotson or of a Macaulay it would not be half so acceptable, or so well understood, by those unlettered sons of toil. We retire to our hotel, highly gratified by our long walk and longer reverie, and retire to rest with a full conviction that "it is a glorious sight from the top of Carn Brea Hill." GEORGE HENWOOD.

BY JOHN ROBERT PIKE

The re-opening of an abandoned mine is an enterprise which calls for the greatest circumspection and vigilance on the part of the adventurers, who are only too apt to be biased in its favour by authenticated statements of its former wealth. As a rule these mines are very deep, and are intersected by extensive workings, from which the bulk of the available riches of the ground have been extracted; the working expenses are usually very heavy, and should the strata be soft, and a large quantity of water have collected during the interregnum, the cost of putting the mine in fork, and clearing out the old workings, is an item of expense in many instances quite disproportionate to the benefit derived. There are, doubtless, many mines which might be remuneratively worked at the present time, owing to the high price of metals, which were abandoned at a period when the metal trade was unusually depressed, and the cost of raising the ore exceeded its marketable value; of such adventures we do not speak, our remarks being solely referable to old mines, where the causes of abandonment are involved in convenient obscurity. To repeatedly change the name of any particular adventure for any purpose whatever we consider to be an act of questionable policy; whilst to give to an entirely new concern the name or names of other mines of established reputation, is an act which we must strongly deprecate, tending, as it most unquestionably does, to mislead the public in their choice of investments, and to sensibly damage the reputation of legitimate mining enterprise: such meretricious titles can serve no good purpose, and are, consequently, deserving of public censure.

Resuming our journey, we proceeded from Kilcrohane westward towards

resulting out of mine, we proceeded from Kilmahon westward to what the Sheephead, and near this bold promontory there is a magnificent view of the Atlantic Ocean, the entrance of Bantry Bay, Dunmannus Bay, the Dursley Head, and Three Castles and Mizen Heads—these bold and lofty headlands forming an impassable barrier to the fury of the storms and tremendous swell from the broad Atlantic. The road from Kilmahon passes along the north shore of Dunmannus Bay about six miles, and is then carried across the mountain ridge to the south shore of Bantry Bay, the cliffs of which are bold and precipitous, and from 100 to 200 feet above the level of the sea. At the base of one of these cliffs, a *coxy* little spot was pointed out to us, which appeared to have been *acclaimed* from the sea, and surrounded with strong sea-walls, or huge stonework embankments, and forming the dressing-floors of a copper mine. This mine, we were informed, was commenced, under favourable auspices, in 1844-5, and considerable progress made towards its development until 1846-7, when the famine in Ireland, and its attendant horrors, put an end for the time to all speculative mining. It appears, from an information given to us by a gentleman who was present during the present operation in this mine. The strata consist of light colour clay-slate and elvan; two large ledges are visible in the cliff, one running about east and west, and the other, containing at the surface large masses of quartz, and running about south-east and north-west, the point of intersection is plainly seen. An English gentleman, we were informed, contemplates the re-opening of this mine, and offered a *large sum as a fine*, besides paying

the *dues*, to the landlord for granting a new lease.

Now as to the wisdom or policy of such an offer by the gentleman referred to, it does not properly come within our province to question. We may remark, however, in passing, that the more the gentleman improves his capital in developing the mine, the more the landlord should, if he knew his own interest, be satisfied with the *dues*. He incurs no risk; and why a man will offer to pay a fine for risking his capital—all mines being more or less of a speculative character—is rather beyond our comprehension. Any person, however, desirous of beholding bold and picturesque mountain and sea views should follow our route, and if we happen to meet at the "holy ground," we venture to predict that they will thank us for making known this *terra incognita*.

On a fine day it is very pleasant to pull across Dummanna Bay from Sheephead to The Point, and to see the sea, the hills, and the little town of Carrigrohilly, the little village of Carrigrohilly, which is pleasantly situated at the head of the bay; and since the property in this locality, by the expiration of the old leases, has fallen into the hands of the Earl of Bandon, a rapid change and wonderful improvement has taken place—in fact, a neat little town has sprung up where formerly was found nothing but miserable huts and filthy hovels. There are now good shops, neat cottages, and a very comfortable hotel, post-office, &c., and a post-office.

Leaving Carrigrohilly, our route lay along the head and south shore of the bay, and thence along the Dummanna Mountains, to Duncannon, where we found the residence of the O'Driscolls, the O'Mahones, and the O'Sullivan's. An excellent road has been recently made from Dummanna Castle to the White Strand, or Barley Cove, and across the mountains to Goleen; and although the mountainous character of the coun-

CAN FIRE-DAMP BE RENDERED NON-INFLAMMABLE?—This question was raised at the Manchester Geological Society, on Tuesday (Mr. E. Binney, F.R.S., F.G.S., in the chair), when Messrs. John and Wm. Higgins and John Butterworth, of Oldham, exhibited a model of an apparatus for their invention for rendering fire-damp non-inflammable. The specification under which the invention has been registered states that it consists of a boiler and furnace to generate steam, which may be placed at the top or bottom of the shaft, and to which piping is attached of a bore to be regulated according to the extent of the workings. The piping is to be conveyed through the mine, and secured as a roof as is convenient and practicable. At certain distances in the piping there are stop-cocks, or valves, by which the steam can be let off wherever the foul air accumulates, and thus the injurious effects of the gas will be prevented. The model only been tried with gas from the Oldham Gas-works, and as the Natural History Society's rooms are not fitted with gas it was not possible for the model to be worked. The Messrs. Higgins alleged that steam having a pressure of 20 lbs. when it was generated, would have a pressure of 10 lbs. in the piping, 1000 yards from the workings, and he said he felt certain of this from calculations and experiments that he had made. Several gentlemen in the room doubted whether such would be the case. A discussion ensued, in the course of which it was remarked that steam going through a mine would have a very prejudicial effect on the roof, particularly if the roof was somewhat shaly. The pipes, it was said, would be often broken, and would require to be pieced constantly as the workings were extended.—The Chairman thought that the steam would be so much diluted by the time it reached the air that it would be much less than steam; for it was well known that in an explosion the after-damp must often prevent the repetition of the explosion.—Mr. Dickinson said he thought it was impossible to get steam into the workings, and that some plan for introducing the steam into a pit would be more feasible.—The Chairman suggested to the inventors the possibility of having the invention tried in some small colliery at Oldham.

ACCIDENTS IN COLLIERIES.—Mr. Wm. Procter, Vice-President of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society, in a lecture delivered to the members of the Wakefield Mechanics' Institution, introduced some statistics by reference to accidents in coal mines. Fourteen years ago, he said, an attempt was made to produce a list of colliery accidents by explosion of damp; but the negligence with which they have been recorded was so complete that no data could be found for the catalogue. Mr. Bakewell had furnished the only data to be relied on, a committee of the House of Commons, in 1853, of the principal colliery explosions during seven years ending in 1852; but the total ascertained number of explosion, for the whole of England, amounted to but the great proportion of these were to be attributed to the ignition of the gas lights, from the extreme carelessness which was but too often the characteristic coal miner. The following was the result of several enquiries, from Nov. 21, Dec. 31, 1852:—England, Scotland, and Wales—deaths from explosion, 648; or 1 out of 10,000 of the whole population; fall, 744; by accidents in shafts, 37; lost was not included the injuries to the persons which in some cases were the portion of ten injured to every one killed. From the reports of the Government upon the various colliery accidents which have occurred in Great Britain during past year, it seems that they comprised 73 explosions, which caused the loss of 377 accidental falls from roofs and sides of workings, causing a loss of 372 lives; 18 accidents, causing a loss of 163 lives; and 182 miscellaneous accidents, causing a loss of 298 lives. Out of every eight collieries one man met with accidental death; and in 100 collieries, 100 men were killed; in 100 collieries, 4½ per cent.; in Wales 9·2 per cent.; in Staffordshire, probably more; in the mines of Belgium, 28 per cent. and in Prussia, 1·8 per cent.

COLLIERY ACCIDENTS.—The cause, *Senior (Administratrix) v. Senior*, was tried before the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas at the Derby Assizes, resulted in a verdict for plaintiff, with 80*l.* damages. In the Court of Queen's Bench, Wednesday, Mr. Mellor, in pursuance of leave reserved by the learned Judge, merely entered a nonsuit, or for a new trial. The action was brought by the plaintiff under Lord Campbell's Act, to recover compensation in damages for the death of three sons, who were killed by a colliery accident, in consequence, it was alleged, of defendant's negligence. Under the Act for the Regulation of Mines and Collieries, 19 Vict. c. 31, certain rules were drawn up for the observance of owners and colliers, and approved of by the Secretary of State, including one to the effect that the colliery should every day ascertain where any went down a mine left down and pull up the cage, and that a new day before another the working was in a new reef, and no new reef was used until the defendant's colliery was cleared of the old reef. On the morning of that day a fire broke out in the mine, which injured it. It appeared that in question was not observed by the banksmen, and that its non-observance was fatal at the neighbouring collieries. On the morning after the fire the steam of three other persons were the first to go down. The banksmen told the stewards a lamp, that there had been a fire during the night, and that he had better stop. The party, however, went down, and the fire broke out, and the men died during the night, and the three sons of the plaintiff, who occupied the cage, precipitated to the bottom and killed. The defendant, who was a butcher, as well as occupier of the mine, was from home, both when the fire broke out and the accident happened, and heard of the two occurrences at the same time. Under these circumstances, the learned counsel contended that the death of the men was occasioned by negligence of their fellow-workmen, and that, in accordance with the decision in *Senior v. Senior*, the defendant was not liable for damages.—Lord Campbell and Cranworth delivered a very elaborate judgment in that case, embracing all the points upon the point which it involved. The learned counsel might take a rule to show

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PENALTY FOR NEGLECT OF WORK.—Three putters have just been admitted to the House of Correction, Morpeth, for 21 days each, and an order has been made that the three defendants, bound themselves to work at Wylam Colliery as putters for one year. On April 5, 1858, and continued to work under their bond until Oct. 23 last, when sequence of two lads being missing, the defendants and others refused to work. They were requested either to put the work among themselves, or to leave the colliery, and were fined £10 each, per day each, and the colliery had usual work eleven days in a fortnight.

COLLIERY ACCIDENT IN SOUTH WALES.—On Monday morning the following accident occurred at the Cae Pit, near Llanelli. A large cart was being lowered into the shaft at 10 a. m. when one of them suddenly struck into an old vein, which had long since been closed. The cart was full of water, and the men were in the pit in which the men were engaged was filled with water, and the ten men who were known to be working there have, in all human probability, perished. Withstanding every effort, the water continued to rise to the level of the shaft, and on Thursday morning the water was at least 20 fathoms in the pit. A large engine was with all promptitude put to pump the water out, but up to Thursday evening had failed to reduce the depth more than a

THE STEAM COAL TRADE.—An important and influential meeting of coal proprietors, shippers, and merchants, was held at the Guildhall, Swansea, on Monday, 22nd inst., Mr. Thomas Wayne in the chair. The correspondence taken place since the last meeting with the South Wales and Vale of Glamorgan Companies was read, and an unanimous vote of thanks awarded to those companies for the very great reduction they had effected in the tonnage dues upon Abercrombie coal at Swansea. A committee was nominated for the purpose of meeting the representatives of the South Wales Railway, relative to the taking of stemming fees in the port of Swansea by this company, a subject which has long been a matter of contention between the shippers. The correspondence, which had been conducted, was read, and a resolution relative to a paragraph in the *Times* of the 17th inst., was adopted, and an unwarrantable disparagement of the South Wales steam coal, was also read, from which it appeared that upon the authority of the First Lord of the Admiralty, that there was nothing to justify the paragraph in question, and that immediate steps would be taken to ascertain the value of this coal and the North Country coal, under the inspection of an officer by the Admiralty. A cordial and unanimous vote of thanks was awarded to Mr. Bruce, M.P., Mr. H. H. Vivian, M.P., and to Mr. L. L. Dillwyn, M.P., for the assistance they had rendered in the matter, and also to Mr. Francis for having conducted the correspondence on behalf of the body of coal merchants, &c. The Chairman terminated the proceedings. —*Cambrian*, Nov. 8.

Manufactory, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

IMPORTANT TO ALL INTERESTED IN MINES.—There has long been felt the necessity for some system of PRIVATE INSPECTION OF MINES that will afford shareholders a periodical report of their property, in whatever part of Great Britain it may be situated, at a cheap rate, and by parties unconnected with the mines or mining market. An organisation of practical agents in various parts of Great Britain has been arranged to carry out the above object, on terms to which no objection can be made; and as it is a system so much needed it is hoped that it will meet with that encouragement it deserves. Full particulars, with terms, may be had by applying to "Inspector," 41, Moorgate-street (second and third floors), London, E.C.

ROYAL SANTIAGO MINING COMPANY.

CIRCULAR LETTER TO EVERY HOLDER OF SHARES IN THIS COMPANY.
Sir,—Further advances are required to enable the directors to continue the works at the mines, and they are without funds for this purpose.

The last call not having been responded to, we deem it proper, before measures are taken for the disposal of the mines, pertenencias, lands, and works, to afford the shareholders the opportunity, either collectively or individually, of purchasing and carrying on the mines. With this view, the directors beg to inform the holders of shares that they are prepared to receive offers for the whole property of the company as it now stands, and the secretary is instructed to afford every information as to the value of the plant, &c., upon the mines.

We address this communication to all the holders of shares who are known to us, with the view that the entire body of shareholders may have the best opportunity we can afford them to take the matter into their consideration.

We are, Sir, your obedient servants,
JOHN TAYLOR, Jun., } Directors.
JOHN P. JUDD.
BETRAM P. BARTON.

35, Broad-street-buildings, Oct. 29, 1858.

ROYAL SANTIAGO MINING COMPANY.

BROTHER SHAREHOLDERS.—This company appears at a standstill for want of funds. During the high value of money, one of the directors generously offered to advance £1000 to ease the proprietary. The property was then subject to a heavy annual loss; by the last reports it was in a position to yield a profit. Only £5000 is considered as necessary now, and what can be the reason that this small sum cannot be borrowed, and a suffering proprietary relieved from pressure, and allowed a chance of reaping some fruit from their outlay? Have our managers been asked to provide the funds from the source alluded to? If not, why not request them to do so? Money is now cheap, and it would be far better to borrow than others to step in and reap the reward of your outlay. If Messrs. Taylor and Sons have been unfortunate in the Nouveau Monde, the Colonial Gold, and the Kawa-an, the Santiago property they developed well, and it was on the eve of again paying dividends when this accident happened. Let the shareholders meet, and request that the generous offer of one of their directors be accepted, and that those who have borne the toil and heat of the day may not be paid a smaller sum than those who have laboured but one hour.

ONE WHO HAS PAID ALL CALLS, BUT IS NOT DESIROUS OF REAPING THAT WHICH HE DID NOT SOW.

P.S.—The Santiago property consists of a very extensive, well developed mineral property, containing many pertenencias, one only of which the Cobre Company gave £5000 for last year; it also contains a village, &c., all belonging to the shareholders. The Port Phillip property was saved to the shareholders by a loan of £5000.

THE SCOTTISH AUSTRALIAN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital £50,000, in 50,000 shares of £1 sterling each. (With power to increase.)
Deposit, 10s. per share on allotment.

To be Incorporated and Registered under the Joint-Stock Companies Acts, 1856 and 1857, and liability limited to amount of subscription.

DIRECTORS.

WILLIAM HENRY DICKSON, Esq., Tunbridge Wells—Chairman.
JAMES DENIS DE VITRE, Esq., Oriental Club, Hanover-square, London.
ALEXANDER LANG ELDER, Esq., 2, Fenchurch-buildings, Fenchurch-st., London.
ROBERT HOW, Esq., 8, Cannon-street, London.
CHARLES HOLLAND KENDALL, Esq., Twickenham, Middlesex.
SIR EDWIN PEARSON, F.R.S., 26, Westbourne-terrace, Hyde Park, London.

ADVISERS.

Adolphe Bourset, Esq., Merchant, 9, Hart-street, London.
Charles Whitham, Esq., Merchant, 39, Gracechurch-street, London.

BANKERS.

The City Bank, London.
The National Provincial Bank of England,
The National Bank of Scotland,
The Aberdeen Town and County Bank,
The Provincial Bank of Ireland.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. Young, Vailings, and Jones, St. Mildred's-court, London.

OFFICERS IN AUSTRALIA.

Robert Archibald Alison Morehead, Esq., Head Manager and General Superintendent.
Matthew Young, Esq., Assistant Superintendent and Accountant.

SECRETARY (pro tem.).

Charles Grainger, Esq.

OFFICES OF THE COMPANY.

—24, GRESHAM STREET, LONDON;
—O'CONNELL STREET, SYDNEY, N. S. WALES.

ABBREVED PROSPECTUS.

The Scottish Australian Mining Company, through their manager at Sydney, have long directed their attention to the acquisition of lands known to be rich in mineral productions. They are possessors of the various properties mentioned in this abridged prospectus, and also of the fine other properties described in the full prospectus, upon some of which valuable deposits of copper and coal have been proved to exist, but being a company formed for the investment of capital, and not to carry on mining operations, they are not in a position to develop these mineral properties on their own account. It is, therefore, proposed that a new company should be formed, to be called "The Scottish Australian Mining Company (Limited)," who shall purchase for 30,000l., to be paid partly in money, and partly in shares, and royalties of 3d. per ton on coal, and 1-15th of all ore to be raised, the said several properties and work them, commencing at first on a moderate scale. The company will also take powers to acquire, by purchase, or otherwise, such further mineral lands in the Australian colonies as shall be deemed desirable.

The following are two of the principal properties mentioned in the prospectus:—
No. 1. **THE GOOD HOPE PROPERTY.**—This freehold property comprises about 400 acres of generally good, well-watered land. It is situated near the town of Yass. There exists upon this estate a remarkable copper lode of great width, and standing above the surface in a continuous line (with slight intermission) for more than a quarter of a mile, and in some places rising above the level of the ground to the height of 25 ft. The lode is strong and large, and stands above the level of the river from 45 to 55 ft. Capt. John Dalley, of St. Austell, Cornwall, of great mining experience, has twice examined this lode, and taken out a ton or two of ore, samples of which, weighing from 2 to 3 cwt. each, are now in London. The ore is red oxide, mixed with native copper, and green and blue carbonates; and specimens, broken promiscuously from separate blocks, now lying at the office of the company, have been found to yield on assay the high percentage of 21½, 27½, 27½, 35, and 36 per cent. of pure copper; one sample, which Mr. Morehead selected and directed to be assayed in the colony, yielded no less than 74½ per cent. of pure copper. The ore is singular in character to the ore at the Burra Burra. It will be seen that the opinion of Capt. Dalley, whose report on this property will be found in the prospectus, fully bears out the above statements.

No. 2. **THE DARTMOUTH.**—This freehold property, consisting of 100 acres, is pronounced by H. T. Piers, Esq., M.E., who made repeated surveys of the Hunter River coal field, by instruction of the manager of the Scottish Australian Mining Company, "the best position attainable for commencing operations" in coal mining in New South Wales. It is situated about five miles and a half from Newcastle, and contains, as may be learnt from Mr. Piers' report, a seam of coal lying nearly in a horizontal position, of superior quality, and 6 feet in thickness at the outcrop near the foot of a hill, whence, of course, it can be worked without the expense of shafts, and the usual accompanying machinery. A portion of this property consists of fertile land, on which a considerable sum has been expended in bringing it into a state of cultivation and erecting a house.

This property had been long under the notice of the manager of the Scottish Australian Mining Company as a most desirable site on which to establish a colliery, but he did not succeed in acquiring it until June last; and, the purchase having been then made in contemplation of the immediate formation of the present company, this valuable estate is now made over at the price at which it was purchased, with the mere addition of a small commission and expenses.

The nine other properties believed to be of considerable value are described at length in the full prospectus.
Applications for shares must be made in the annexed form. Each applicant will be required to pay into one of the bankers of the company 5s. per share on the number of shares applied for, in part payment of the deposit of 10s. per share, in exchange for which a receipt will be given. In the event of the directors allotting less than the whole number applied for, the amount paid into the bankers will be applied towards the deposit of 10s. per share payable on the number allotted, but in case no allotment be made, the money so lodged will be forthwith returned in full.

Prospectuses, mining reports, forms of application for shares, and of bankers' receipts for deposits, may be had of Messrs. CARLSON and WHITEHEAD, stockbrokers, 2, Royal Exchange Buildings, at the City Bank; or of the offices of the company, 24, Gresham-street, London, where plans of the properties, a section of the Good Hope lode, and ore from that property, may be seen and examined.—London, Oct. 26, 1858.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

(When filled up by the applicant to be lodged, with 5s. per share, with one of the company's bankers.)

To the directors of the Scottish Australian Mining Company (Limited),
24, Gresham-street, London.

GENTLEMEN,—Having paid into the hands of the Bank the sum of £ to your credit, I request you will allot me shares of £1 sterling each, in the above-named company, and I agree to accept such shares, or any less number that may be allotted to me. And I hereby authorise you to enter my name in the register of shareholders for the shares so allotted. Name and surname in full. Address in full. Description. Dated the day of 1858.

Number of shares (if any) held in the Scottish Australian Mining Company (Limited) Shares

* It is stated in the last report issued by the Australian Agricultural Company that they sold, in 1857, 52,062 tons of coal, the produce of their colliery near Newcastle, which yielded at the moderate prices then current a net profit of £25,607 9s. 9d. The Chairman stated at the meeting in London, in July last, that the company were making from 30 to 40 per cent. on the coal they raised. About six months prior to that meeting the shares stood at £21 per share; they are now quoted at £25 per share. A seam of coal of 6 ft. in thickness is usually estimated to produce about 700,000 tons of marketable coal. Parties are now paying, at the present low rate of freight, £2 10s. a ton for English coal delivered at Port Adelaide.

* The prospectus at length will be found in the Times, Daily News, Standard, and Daily Telegraph newspapers of Friday, the 29th, and Morning Chronicle and Mining Journal of the 30th ultimo.

SCOTTISH AUSTRALIAN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

—NO APPLICATIONS FOR SHARES IN THIS COMPANY CAN BE RECEIVED AFTER FRIDAY NEXT, the 12th inst., on which day the list will be closed.

By order of the Board, C. GRAINGER, Sec. pro tem.

24, Gresham-street, London, E.C., Nov. 5, 1858.

MONUMENT TO GEORGE STEPHENSON.

At a public meeting of the promoters of a monument to the late George Stephenson, to be erected in Newcastle-on-Tyne, held in the Town Hall of that town, on Tuesday, the 26th October, 1858.

The Right Hon. LORD RAVENSWORTH in the chair.

It was resolved:—
On the motion of the Hon. HENRY GEORGE LIDDELL, M.P., seconded by NICHOLAS WOOD ESQ., supported by MATTHEW BELL, Esq., and carried by acclamation:—
That, in the opinion of this meeting, the genius, talent, energy, and untiring perseverance displayed by George Stephenson in the development of railway communication, and the skill and ability evinced by him in the application and improvement of the locomotive engine, together with his various improvements, inventions, and works, are services rendered to society which require some public recognition.

On the motion of T. E. HEADLAM, Esq., M.P., seconded by HUGH TAYLOR, Esq.:—
That the erection within the borough of Newcastle-on-Tyne of a monument in which a statue of George Stephenson shall form a prominent part, would, in the opinion of this meeting, be the most suitable mode of carrying out the foregoing resolution.

On the motion of GEORGE RIDLEY, Esq., M.P., seconded by ISAAC L. BELL, Esq.:—
That the following gentlemen be requested to act as a committee for giving effect to the wishes of this meeting, and that they be empowered to take the necessary steps for procuring subscriptions for accomplishing the foregoing object; and that they be requested to report on any day within six months the progress made in carrying out the intentions of the meeting:—

His Grace the Duke of Northumberland, K.G.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Durham.

The Right Hon. the Earl Grey.

The Right Hon. the Lord Ravensworth.

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Durham.

The Right Hon. Lord Lovaine, M.P.

Lord Harry Vane, M.P.

The Hon. H. G. Liddell, M.P.

The Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart., G.C.B., M.P.

William Atherton, Esq., M.P., Durham.

W. B. Beaumont, Esq., M.P., Northumberland.

Henry Fenwick, Esq., M.P., Sunderland.

T. E. Headlam, Esq., M.P., Newcastle-on-Tyne.

William Hutt, Esq., M.P., Gateshead.

Robert Ingham, Esq., M.P., South Shields.

W. S. Lindsay, Esq., M.P., North Shields.

The Right Hon. J. R. Mowbray, M.P., Durham.

Henry Pense, Esq., M.P., Durham.

George Ridley, Esq., M.P., Newcastle-on-Tyne.

R. Duncombe Shafro, Esq., M.P., Durham.

The Venerable Archdeacon Thorpe.

The Worshipful the Mayor of Newcastle-on-Tyne.

The Sheriff of Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Alexander Allan, Esq., Perth.

W. G. Armstrong, Esq., F.R.S., Newcastle-on-Tyne.

John Bourne, Esq., Newcastle-on-Tyne.

William Bouch, Esq., Shildon.

William H. Badden, Esq., Newcastle-on-Tyne.

William D. Burdison, Esq., Sunderland.

I. L. Bell, Esq., Newcastle-on-Tyne.

John Clayton, Esq., Newcastle-on-Tyne.

George Dove, Esq., Carlisle.

James Fenton, Esq., Bradford.

Edward Fletcher, Esq., Gateshead.

Benjamin Fothergill, Esq., Manchester.

Edgar Gilkes, Esq., Middlesbrough-on-Tees.

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William Hawthorn, Esq., Newcastle-on-Tyne.

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Ralph Ward Jackson, Esq., West Hartlepool.

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Robert Morrison, Esq., Newcastle-on-Tyne.

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Thomas Richardson, Esq., P. D. F. C. S., Newcastle.

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HONORARY SECRETARIES—William Kell, F.S.A., Gateshead; John A. Haswell, Mem. Inst. M.E., Gateshead.

On the motion of THOMAS E. HEADLAM, Esq., M.P., seconded by JOHN HODGSON HINDLE, Esq.:—

That the design of the whole work, and the execution of the statue, be entrusted to the charge of some sculptor of eminence, to be determined upon at a future meeting of subscribers.

On the motion of ROBERT INGHAM, Esq., M.P., seconded by THOS. E. HARRISON, Esq.:—

That the thanks of this meeting be due, and that the same be tendered, to the Mayor and Corporation of Newcastle, for their courteous permission to use this Hall on this occasion.

On the motion of JOHN CLAYTON, Esq., and by acclamation:—

The thanks of the meeting were presented to Lord Ravensworth for his kindness in taking the chair, and for the excellent manner in which he had presided at this meeting.

THE COLLEGE OF CHEMISTRY,

DUKE STREET, LIVERPOOL.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

The certificates of attendance are acknowledged by the University and Apothecaries' Hall of London, and the Apothecaries' Hall of Ireland, &c.

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HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE CONSORT.

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DR. SHERIDAN MURPHY, M.D. (Hon.), F.R.S., Ed., M.R.I.A.; F.C.S., &c., Honorary Fellow of the New York College of Pharmacy, and Member of the Royal Agricultural Society of England.

Membre de la Société d'Encouragement, and Membre de l'Académie Nationale de France.

Editor of "Chemistry, Theoretical, Practical, and Analytical," as applied to Arts and Manufactures.

And Author of other Works on Chemistry and the Blow-pipe.

ASSISTED BY MR. MARTIN MURPHY.

REGULATIONS, FEES, AND SESSIONS.

A working bench is appropriated to each student, who provides himself with all apparatus, books, platinum, gold and silver solutions, alcohol, substances for original research, platinum wire and foil, and filtering paper. The common reagents, and gas and fuel, are supplied by the Professor, who is present from Ten to Five o'clock every day during the session. Each student proceeds by himself in a series of experiments, which make him acquainted with the reactions—that is, the chemical properties of all the more commonly occurring bodies. When perfectly familiar with the phenomena, he is taught, by a systematic course of experiments, all necessary manipulations and processes by making analyses of a variety of substances, so prepared by the professor as to lead from the simple to the more complex cases. When expert in qualitative, he enters upon a course of quantitative analyses. More advanced students engage in analyses of various soils and plants; silver, copper, lead, cobalt, nickel, and other ores; and mineral waters; investigations on all toxicological subjects; preparations of all difficult organic and inorganic substances.

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The laboratory term is divided into three sessions, each of seventeen weeks.

All fees payable in advance.

Students working every day in the week	Per session.	Per session.
One day	£16 10 0	£12 12 0
Two days	10 10 0	10 10 0
Three days	15 15 0	15 15 0
Four days	13 13 0	13 13 0

Students may also attend one hour, two hours, three hours, &c., per day or per week.

The amount of fee paid by each student is regulated by the time he works in the laboratory; moreover, he may enter at any time during the year, and the fees will be regulated accordingly. The lowest fee received will be Three Guineas.

If a student pay Forty Guineas in advance he may work in the laboratory every day for four sessions.

DIPLOMAS.—When a pupil has completed an investigation of importance, he will receive a "Testimonial of Proficiency."

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Medical students desirous of obtaining their certificates for the Apothecaries' Hall of London, or of Ireland, may attend any hour, from Ten A.M. till Five P.M., each day during the week, for their practical instruction.

Fee £3 3 0 per session of seventeen weeks.

The pupils have access to the College Library, which contains every chemical work of note.

* ANALYSES AND ASSAYS of all kinds are conducted on the most reasonable terms.

Researches upon manufacturing processes, for testing new inventions or perfecting patents, are conducted by the Professor. The fees in such cases are, of course, dependent upon the extent and intricacy of the subject.

Information regarding manufactures, with rules and directions for their management, may be obtained in most cases by letter, or after the inspection of the business; in this case likewise the fees are variable, being dependent upon the importance of the information communicated.

MINING.—MR. WARINGTON W. SMYTH, M.A., F.R.S., will

COMMENCE A COURSE OF SIXTY LECTURES ON MINING, at the Government School of Mines, Jernyn-street, on Monday, the 8th inst., at Three o'clock. Fee for the course, £2.

THESHAM REEKS, Registrar.

THE PRIVATE MINE INSPECTION SOCIETY beg to inform

the mining public that they have ESTABLISHED PRACTICAL AGENTS in all parts of Great Britain, and will UNDERTAKE THE INSPECTION AND PURSING OF INFORMATION on any MINES for private parties, by the year, for one fee.—Circular, with terms, may be obtained by applying to the offices, 41, Moorgate-street, London.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—DUPEE, BECK, and

SAYLES, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, BROKERS for the PURCHASE and SALE OF STATE, CITY, and RAILROAD SECURITIES, MANUFACTURING, and BANK SHARES, give particular attention to the MINING COMPANIES OF LAKE SUPERIOR, and furnish reliable information concerning them.

(DUPEE, BECK, and SAYLES refer to the Editor of the Mining Journal.)

MINE MATERIALS FOR SALE.

MR. CLYMA is instructed to SELL, BY AUCTION, on Monday, the 8th of November next, by Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at West Coast in the parish of Gwennap, the undermentioned MATERIALS, viz.:

ONE 24 in. CYLINDER ENGINE, 8 ft. stroke in cylinder and 7 ft. in shaft, with or without two boilers.

ONE 18 in. STEAM WHIM ENGINE, double, 6 ft. stroke, equal beam, with a boiler about 8 tons, and crusher attached.

Capstan, shears, and rope; 7 ft. 10 in. pumps, 22 ft. 9 in. ditto, 22 ft. 9 in. ditto, 12 ft. 9 in. ditto, with 11 and 12 in. discharges, workings, &c., to match; red pipes and bolts, smith's bellows, anvils, smiths and miners' tools, trans-road iron, wagon, &c.; a large quantity of timber, ladders, &c.; also a large quantity of wrought and cast-iron.

A punctual attendance is solicited.—Dated Wheel Comfort, October 27, 1858.

GOAL, IN THE COUNTY OF TIPPERARY.

MR. MARSH is instructed, by the Liquidator of the Oola Silver-ore, at the Mart, in the City of London, on Thursday, the 18th day of November, 1858, at Twelve o'clock at noon, the valuable MINING PROPERTY, known as the OOLA MINES, in the county of Tipperary. Also the STEAM-ENGINE, PLANT, and OTHER EFFECTS of the company upon and about the mines. The mines are held upon lease for a term of 40 years, from Michaelmas, 1854, and such lease, together with an inventory of the plant and effects referred to, may be inspected at the office of the Liquidator, in the City of London, and a copy of such lease and inventory may be inspected at the office of the auctioneer, and at the office of Messrs. GANDE and ATKINSON, 15, Merchants' Quay, Dublin.—Printed particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained at the office of Mr. G. F. ELAND (the Liquidator), 4, Trafalgar-square, Charing-cross; Messrs. GANDE and ATKINSON, solicitors, 15, Merchants' Quay, Dublin; and at Mr. MARSH's office, Charlotte-row, Mansion-house.

IMPORTANT PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THERE WILL BE SOLD, BY PUBLIC ROUP, on Wednesday, the 1st day of December, 1858, within the Lemon Tree tavern or hotel of Aberdeen, at Two o'clock afternoon, the LANDS OF CLAYHILLS, which belonged to the late Mr. William Allardyce, in the immediate vicinity of the town of Aberdeen, consisting of upwards of eight acres.

The manufacture of bricks, tiles, sewage and drainage pipes, &c., has been carried on upon the premises to an increasing extent for a long series of years, and there is still a large body of the finest clay, which may be expected to last for many years to come. The labour in its various departments is supplemented by a 10-horse steam-engine, in good order.

The property lies in the south-west part of the town, on the banks of the River Don, and close to the extensive floating dock and harbour, is within three minutes' walk of the stations of the Scottish North-Eastern and Deeside lines of railway, and the Great North of Scotland station is

ROTARY STEAM ENGINE AND SPARE MATERIALS.—TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE TREATY, an excellent ROTARY STEAM ENGINE, of 12 and 22 in. cylinders combined, with condensing cylinder, on a strong frame, good main beam, heavy fly-wheel, and drawing cage, very compact, and in perfect condition, with 10 tons boiler. Also sundry lifts of pumps, 8 in. working stroke, condition, 20 in. 9 ft. pumps, pulleys, chains, smith's bellows, and useful tools, complete, for the future working, having a powerful water-wheel and machinery. To view, apply to Capt. J. Gifford, on the Wheel Creek Mine, near Plymouth. To view, apply to Mr. H. E. Crocker, 8, Frankfort-street, Plymouth; or to Messrs. Crocker, mining agency offices, No. 8, Finch-lane, London.

FOR SALE, VERY CHEAP, A MARINE STEEPLE ENGINE of 45 horse power, suitable for land purposes, such as winding coal, pumping, or driving a mill. Price, £150. An ENGINE of 24 horse power and a ROLLING MILL, complete, for rolling merchant iron, with rolls, &c. Price for the whole, £100. Apply to J. W. Joneson, Columbia-buildings, Liverpool.

FOR SALE, ONE PAIR OF NEW HORIZONTAL HIGH-PRESSURE STEAM-ENGINES, well adapted for winding; diameter of cylinder, 24 in., and stroke 4 ft. 6 in.; wrought-iron crank and wrought-iron fly-wheel shaft; link motion. Price, £600. ONE single NEW HORIZONTAL HIGH-PRESSURE STEAM-ENGINE; diameter of cylinder, 25 in., and stroke 4 ft. 6 in.; wrought-iron crank and wrought-iron fly-wheel shaft; slot-link motion. Price, £350. Both engines are complete with fly-wheel or drums, as preferred. For further particulars, apply to J. T. Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

TEAM ENGINES FOR SALE.—TO BE DISPOSED OF, a very superior HIGH-PRESSURE HORIZONTAL ENGINE, of 19 horse power, cylinder, and length of stroke 2 ft. ONE of 24 horse power, 16 in. cylinder, and length of stroke 2 ft. TWO of 28 horse power, 17 in. cylinder, and length of stroke 3 ft. TWO of 28 horse power, 20 in. cylinder, and length of stroke 3 ft. For further particulars, and terms, apply to Messrs. PAGE and CAMERON, land agents and surveyors, 101 Broad-street, London, E.C., and St. Alban's.

THE LLANGOLLEN SLAB AND SLATE COMPANY (LIMITED) beg to call the attention of Merchants, Architects, Contractors, and others, to their present STOCK of SUPERIOR SLATE SLABS (they have several containing 60 and 70 superficial feet), THIN and THICK ROOFING SLATES, and KIDGERS, SINKS, MANGERS, SALTING TROUGHS, FLOWER RIGGS, and ENAMELLED CHIMNEY-PIECES, CHIFFONIES, TABLE TOPS, and LIDS. Their enamelled articles are much appreciated, and are in great demand in all principal towns in this country, Spain, Australia, and China. Lists of Prices and Books of Design may be had on application to the MANAGER, 101 Broad-street, London, E.C., and St. Alban's.

LATE SLABS, &c.—THE CAMEL SLATE COMPANY, Llanfyllter, Cornwall, are PREPARED TO EXECUTE extensive ORDERS in SLAB, LARGE SLABS (up to 100 feet in a stone), WATER and MANURE SINKS, CHIMNEY PIECES, and every description of slate goods. Price lists may be had on application.

OVERLAND ROUTE.—WEEKLY COMMUNICATION BY STEAM TO INDIA, &c., VIA EGYPT. THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY BOOK PASSENGERS AND RECEIVE GOODS AND PARCELS FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN, ADEN, CEYLON, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, THE STRAITS, CHINA, and SINGAPORE, by their steamers leaving Southampton on the 4th and 20th of every month; and for the MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, ADEN, and BOMBAY, by their packets leaving Southampton about the 11th and 27th of the month. For further particulars, apply at the company's offices, No. 122, Leadenhall-street; and at the principal ports, Southampton.

STEAM UNDER SIXTY DAYS ELAPSED. The following ships, sailing under the Black Ball flag, have beaten the undermentioned times of the Eagle line on the passage home from Melbourne:—
MANO POLO Beat the ROYAL CHARTER eight days.
LIGHTNING Beat the GREAT BRITAIN ten days.
SMOOTH STAR Beat the ROYAL CHARTER ten days.
PASSAGE MONEY £14 AND UPWARDS.

BLACK BALL LINE BRITISH AND AUSTRALIAN EX-ROYAL MAIL PACKETS.
Appointed to sail from LIVERPOOL, on the 5th of each Month

FOR MELBOURNE, &c.,
Forwarding Passengers by Steam to various Ports in AUSTRALIA AND TASMANIA.
Ship. Register. Burthen. Captain. Date.
OCEAN CHIEF 1092 3000 Brown 5th December.
LIGHTNING 2090 4500 Byrne 5th January.
MANO POLO 1625 3500 Clarke 5th February.
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The above line is composed of the LARGEST, the FINEST, and FASTEST MERCHANT SHIPS in the WORLD, and have been built by the most celebrated builders of the day, including McKay, of Boston. They are commanded by men who have already sailed themselves famous, and their equipments and accommodations are unequalled any line of ships afloat.
The Black Ball Line has had the distinguished honour of a visit from Her Majesty the Queen, who was most graciously pleased to say that she had no idea there were such magnificent ships in her merchant navy.
Freight and passage, apply to the owners, JAMES BAINES and Co., Liverpool; or to M. MACARTY and Co., 2, Moorgate-street, London, E.C.

PASSAGE MONEY £14 AND UPWARDS.
WHITE STAR LINE OF BRITISH AND AUSTRALIAN EX-ROYAL MAIL PACKETS.

LIVERPOOL AND MELBOURNE, on the 20th and 27th of every month, and forwarding Passengers by Steamers at through rates to ALL PARTS OF AUSTRALIA.
To the consignments of H. T. Wilson and Co., Melbourne.
Ship. Captain. Register. Burthen. To sail.
SULTANA BRYSTER 1326 4500 Nov. 20.
DIEGO JONES 1290 4200 Nov. 27.
RED JACKET M. H. O'HALLORAN 2460 5000
WHITE STAR T. C. C. KERR 2360 5000
The celebrated clipper Sultana, sister ship to the White Star clipper Shalimar, will be dispatched punctually on the 20th November. The Sultana is now on her fourth voyage in this line, and has made two passages to Melbourne in 78 days, returning in 80 days. This noble vessel carried Her Majesty's Royal Mail, under command of a sailing ship. Her saloons are spacious, and furnished with piano, &c., &c., for the cabin passengers. Has excellent accommodation for second cabin of other passengers.
Passengers must embark, without fail, on the 19th November.
For freight or passage, apply to the owners, H. T. Wilson and Chambers, 21, Water-street, Liverpool.

AUSTRALIA.—WHITE STAR CLIPPERS.—The celebrated ex-royal mail clipper ship, Shalimar, Captain Brown, 1450 tons register, 4750 tons burthen, will be dispatched from Liverpool to Melbourne as the packet of the 20th October, sailing punctually at noon of that day. This noble vessel carried Her Majesty's Royal Mail, under command of a sailing ship, during which she performed some of the most marvellous feats on record; her first passage was made from Liverpool to Australia (cape route) in 67 days, from Melbourne to Liverpool in 75 days, and from Liverpool to Melbourne in 75 days. She has made four voyages round the world in two years and eight months, and has sailed the extraordinary distance of 420 miles in one day, a record equalled by the fastest steamers afloat. Her saloons, like those of the Red Star, White Star, and other clippers of this line, are handsomely furnished, and supplied with piano, library, bedding, linen, and all necessaries; a cow for saloon passengers, and second cabin in the poop is an elegant and airy apartment; and the between-decks are lofty and thoroughly ventilated. Passengers must embark on the 19th without fail. For freight or passage, apply to the owners, H. T. Wilson and Chambers, 21, Water-street, Liverpool.

RAILWAY LINE.—THE ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Incorporated under the Limited Liability Act of 1856 and 1857, whereby the liability of each shareholder is limited to the amount of his subscription.
Capital £500,000, in 50,000 shares of £10 each, with power to increase.
Dividend, £2 per share; £1 further payable upon allotment, and a call of £2 per share will be made in about six months.

TRUSTEES.
The Right Hon. the EARL OF SHREWSBURY and TALBOT, Rear Admiral, Inglestree, Kent, Stafford.
SIR JOHN KENNARD, Esq., Banker, London.
SIR EDWARD MASTERMAN, Esq., Banker, London.

DIRECTORS.
Right Hon. LORD VISCOUNT BURY, M.P., Norfolk.
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SIR ARTHUR ROEBUCK, Esq., M.P., London.
THOMAS HOWARD, Esq., Manchester.
GEORGE PETER LASCARDI, Esq., London.
JOHN ORRELL LEVER, Esq., Manchester.
THOMAS OSBORNE STOCK, Esq., Lloyd's, London.
(With power to add to their number).
GENERAL MANAGER.—A. M. Wier, Esq., London.
SECRETARY (pro tem).—John Marshall, Esq., London.

BANKERS.
Messrs. Heywood, Kennard, and Co., London.
Messrs. Masterman, Peters, and Co., London.
The Provincial Bank of Ireland, Dublin, and its branches.

SOLICITORS.
Messrs. Hughes, Kearney, and Co., 17, Bucklersbury, London.
Messrs. Tallant and Vallance, 20, Essex-street, Strand, London.

PROXY.
Messrs. Philip Cazenove and Co., Threadneedle-street, London.
Messrs. Boyle, Low, Pitt, and Co., Dublin.
OFFICES.—40, CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

The capital is fixed at £500,000, in 50,000 shares of £10 each. It is, however, considered that it may not be necessary to call up altogether more than £5 per share. Applications for shares must be accompanied by a deposit of £2 per share; a further sum of £2 per share will be payable upon allotment, and a call of £2 per share will be made in about six months.

For the terms of the Articles of Association, no call can exceed £2 per share, and an annual dividend of at least three months at least must elapse between each call. Proprietors and form of application for shares, with all further information, may be obtained from the brokers, or at the offices of the company.

Extract from a speech of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, delivered on the 18th August, 1858:—“I feel most confident anticipation, and I am not too sanguine in telling you, that the long Galway will be the high road of communication for passengers and mails between England and America.”

RAILWAY WAGONS.—WILLIAM A. ADAMS AND CO. MIDLAND WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.
BROAD AND NARROW GAUGE COAL AND IRONSTONE WAGONS.
IN STOCK.—FOR SALE OR HIRE.

THE RAILWAY CARRIAGE COMPANY, OLDBURY, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.
MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF RAILWAY PLANT AND IRONWORK.
NEW AND SECOND-HAND RAILWAY WAGONS ALWAYS IN STOCK FOR SALE OR HIRE.
LONDON OFFICES.—24, GREAT GEORGE STREET, WESTMINSTER.

THE BIRMINGHAM WAGON COMPANY (LIMITED) HAS RAILWAY WAGONS FOR HIRE.
Apply to the SECRETARY, 3, Newhall-street, Birmingham.

THE PERMANENT WAY COMPANY GRANT LICENSES for the USE of IMPORTANT PATENTED INVENTIONS (now adopted by numerous railways at home and abroad, to the extent of upwards of 10,000 miles), by the following patentees:—
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Every information as to description, cost, &c., of the various plans may be obtained on application to the secretary.
26, Great George-street, Westminster. WILLIAM HOWDEN.

YORKSHIRE TYRE AND AXLE WORKS, ROTHERHAM. LOCOMOTIVE TYRE BARS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FOR ENGINES, CARRIAGES, AND RAILWAY WAGON WHEELS.
STEEL IRON for springs, MERCHANT AND OTHER IRONS MANUFACTURED.
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LONGRIDGE'S WEST HARTLEY STEAM COALS (on the Admiralty List).
COKING, GAS, HOUSE, AND SMITH'S COALS, COKE, FIRE-BRICKS, &c.

JOHN H. PECK, MANUFACTURER OF RAILWAY OIL COVERS, CART AND WAGON COVERS, OIL CLOTH, STACK COVERS, BOAT SHEETS, TARPULINS, BEATRICE CLOTH, COKE AND CORN SACKS, POTATO SACKS, TWINE, &c., &c., &c. LONDON AGENTS.—T. E. WELLS, 15, Duke-street, Adelphi.

MORRIS STIRLING'S PATENT CAST AND MALLEABLE IRON.—The TOUGHENED CAST-IRON, for GIRDERS, SHAFTINGS, ROLLS, PINIONS, RAILWAY WAGON WHEELS, ENGINE CYLINDERS, HYDRAULIC CYLINDERS, and for all purposes where a strong, dense iron is required, CAN BE PROCURED of the following brands:—
DUNDYVAN. HORSLEY COMPANY.
FORTH COMPANY. LLOYDS, FOSTER, AND CO.

RAILS OF (OR SURFACED WITH) PATENT HARDENED IRON, CAN BE ORDERED direct from the following WORKS:—
PARKGATE. LLOYDS, FOSTER, AND CO. LOEH, WILSON, AND BELL.
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For durability, these rails have never been surpassed. They wear out several sets of ordinary rails, and do not laminate.
Full information, and terms for use of patent right, can be obtained of Messrs. CONNELL and ROSE, 3, Princes-street, Westminster; and of Mr. S. THORNTON, Bradford-street, Birmingham. Mr. THORNTON also receives orders for Mr. MORRIS STIRLING'S Patent Iron and Rails.

CALVERT'S PATENT PROCESS FOR MAKING COKE AND IRON FREE FROM SULPHUR.
For LICENSES TO USE the above process, apply to ROBERT LONGDON, Jun., 63, King-street, Manchester.
For APPLICATION OF THE PATENT TO GAS WORKS, apply to Mr. GEORGE TRICKETT, Exchange Chambers, Manchester.

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Clayton Foundry, Wigan.

CONDIE'S PATENT STEAM HAMMERS.—FIRST-CLASS STEAM HAMMERS, from 10 cwt. to 1 ton, suitable for jobbing forges, puddling forges, and the smith's shop of engineers, ship-builders, wagon builders, agricultural implement makers, railway and steam navigation companies, &c.—Govan Bar Ironworks, Glasgow. JOHN CONDIE.

VENTILATION OF MINES.—THE ATTENTION OF PROPRIETORS OF MINES IS CALLED TO LEMIELLE'S PATENT VENTILATOR, capable of exhausting 15,000 to 120,000 cubic feet of air per minute, at a trifling cost.—Apply for particulars to Mr. T. LAURENT, 19, Eldon-square, Newcastle; Messrs. MORTON and Co., Leeds; or Mr. TESTUAT, 4, Stow-hill, Newport, Monmouthshire.

TO PREVENT ACCIDENTS BY WINDING OVER THE HEAD GEAR, USE THE PATENT SELF-ACTING STEAM BREAK, which at every lift from the mine shuts off the steam from the winding engine and applies the brake; also records the number of lifts made.—For illustrated circular and price, apply to HETH OGDEN, engineer, St. Mary's, Manchester.

SIR H. DAVY'S MINERS' LAMPS, WARRANTED AT FIVE SHILLINGS EACH, BY THOS. P. HAWKINS, MANUFACTURER, 27, DALE END, BIRMINGHAM.

TO COLLIERY PROPRIETORS.—PATENT TIPPING MACHINES, TO DIMINISH THE LOSS FROM BREAKAGE IN LOADING COAL ON RAILWAY WAGONS, SHIPS, &c.
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1. THE GAUGE CANNOT BE REMOVED, except by the application of a fixed machine key.
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Further particulars will be forwarded on application to THOMAS ROBINSON and Co., brassfounders, Manchester; or to HETH OGDEN, engineer, Manchester.

PATENT SAFETY FUSE.—THE GREAT EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL WAS AWARDED TO THE MANUFACTURERS OF THE ORIGINAL SAFETY FUSE, RICKFORD, SMITH, DAVEY, and PRYOR, who beg to inform Merchants, Mine Agents, Railway Contractors, and all persons engaged in Blasting Operations, that, for the purpose of protecting the public in the use of a genuine article, the PATENT SAFETY FUSE has now a third time been brought into the centre, which being patent right, is fully distinguished from all imitations, and ensures the continuity of the gunpowder. This Fuse is protected by a Second Patent, is manufactured by greatly improved machinery, and may be had of any length and size, and adapted to every climate.
Address.—RICKFORD, SMITH, DAVEY, and PRYOR, Tuckingmill, Cornwall.

SAFETY FUSE.—Messrs. WILLIAM BRUNTON and CO., PEN-HALLICK, near TRURO, CORNWALL, MANUFACTURERS OF FUSE, of every size and length, as exhibited in the Great Exhibition of 1851, and supplied to the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, the Arctic Expedition, and every part of the globe.
Messrs. BRUNTON and Co. are at all times PREPARED TO EXECUTE UNLIMITED ORDERS FOR SUPPLYING FUSE direct from their own MANUFACTORY, upon warrant that it will prove equal to, if not better, than any to be procured elsewhere.

PATENT LEVER BREAK, FOR RAILWAY WAGONS, doing away with the objectionable break rack. Can be APPLIED TO EXISTING STOCK at a TRIFLING EXPENSE. Royalty moderate. Models can be seen at 34, Great George-street, Westminster; and the breaks in action at the works of the Railway Carriage Company; at the Peterboro' Station, on the Eastern Counties Railway; the Rugby Station, London and North-Western Railway; the Cardiff Docks Station, Taff Vale Railway; and at the Works, Oldbury, near Birmingham, where all communications are requested to be sent.

THE ONLY GAUGE GLASSES THAT WILL STAND A PRESSURE FROM 100 lbs. TO 500 lbs.
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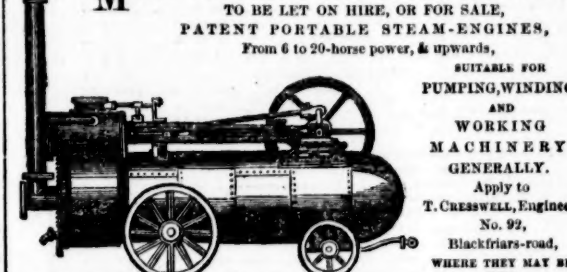
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I am, dear Sir, yours truly, WILLIAM VIPOND.

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Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.	Dividends per Share.	Last Paid.
2120	Alfred Consols (cop.), Philbrick [S.E.]	11 10	8 1/2	8 1/2	10 5 6	26-Oct. 21, 1888.
1624	Balfour Beatty (tin), St. Just	11 5	8	8	12 5 0	0 5 0-Jan. 1, 1884.
10000	Bampfylde (copper), Devon	0 12	4	4	0 0 7 1/2	0 0 7 1/2-May 12, 1888.
4000	Bedford United (copper), Tavistock	2 6	5 1/2	5 1/2	10 0 0	0 2 6-Sept. 18, 1888.
240	Boscawen (tin), St. Just	20 10	65	65	22 0 0	1 0 0-Sept. 3, 1888.
200	Botallack (tin, copper), St. Just	91 5	170	170	428 5 0	2 10 0-Oct. 19, 1888.
90000	Brean Iron Mining Company [L.]	0 10	1/2	1/2	0 0 0	0 0 0-Aug. 12, 1888.
1200	Brightside and Froggatt Grove, Derbyshire	3 0	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 0 0	3 0 0-April 30, 1886.
100	Bryndall Hall (lead), Flintshire	25 0	60	60	13 0 0	5 0 0-July 31, 1886.
1000	Bryndall, Llandidies, Montgomeryshire	7 15	6	5 1/2	0 0 0	0 0 0-July 1, 1886.
390	Budnick Consols (tin), Ferran	2 2 6	5 1/2	5 1/2	0 0 0	0 0 0-March 26, 1887.
6000	Bwlch (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	3 6 6	1 1/2	1 1/2	0 2 6	0 2 6-July 30, 1886.
4096	Calstock Consols (copper)	5 0	4 1/2	4 1/2	0 2 6	0 2 6-Dec. 23, 1887.
1000	Carri Brea (copper, tin), Illogan	15 0	7 1/2	7 1/2	243 10 0	2 0 0-Aug. 5, 1888.
2048	Carri Brea (tin), St. Just	4 15	0	0	0 15 0	0 3 0-June 16, 1886.
200	Cefn Uwa Brynna (lead), Cardiganshire	33 0	37	37	5 0 0	2 0 0-March 25, 1887.
5000	Collacombe (copper), Llanerth	5 0	12 1/2	12 1/2	2 5 0	0 0 0-Dec. 2, 1887.
256	Cundurrow (copper, tin), Camborne [S.E.]	20 0	55	50 55	85 0 0	2 0 0-June 18, 1887.
12000	Copper Mines of England	25 0	28	24 28	7 1/2 per cent.	— Half-yearly.
300000	Doitto ditto (stock)	100 0	26	24 26	1 per cent.	— Half-yearly.
1055	Craddock Moor (copper), St. Cleer	8 0	26	25	1 19 0	0 5 0-Sept. 10, 1888.
30000	Craven Moor, Limited (lead), Yorkshire	0 10	3	3	0 0 0	0 0 0-Feb. 28, 1886.
128	Cwystwith (lead), Cardiganshire	60 0	250	250	145 0 0	5 0 0-Sept. 16, 1888.
260	Derwent Mines (silver-lead), Durham	300 0	150	150	122 0 0	10 0 0-June 25, 1887.
476	Devon and Cornwall (copper)	4 6 3	9	9	0 7 6	0 2 6-April 20, 1888.
1024	Devon Great Consols (cop.), Tavistock [S.E.]	1 0	460	460	632 0 0	7 0 0-Sept. 21, 1888.
372	Ding Dong (tin), Gwylfa	3 5	11	10 11	16 7 6	1 10 0-March 25, 1887.
358	Dolcoath (copper, tin), Camborne	128 17	175	200 210	487 10 0	4 0 0-Oct. 9, 1888.
12800	Drake Wells (tin, copper), Calstock	2 1	218	218	0 13 6	0 2 0-Sept. 11, 1887.
300	East Daren (lead), Cardiganshire	33 0	110	100 120	51 0 0	3 0 0-Oct. 14, 1888.
2048	East Falmouth (copper), Gwennap	2 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	0 7 6	0 2 6-Jan. 25, 1888.
128	East Pool (tin, copper), Pool, Illogan	24 5	175	175	305 0 0	2 10 0-Aug. 30, 1888.
1024	East Wheal Margaret (tin, copper)	7 17	6	6	0 5 0	0 5 0-Jan. 11, 1884.
5700	Exmouth (silver-lead), Christow	4 14	8	8	3 15 0	0 2 6-April 27, 1888.
1400	Eyam Mining Company (lead), Derbyshire	5 0	38	38	18 13 4	1 0 0-Aug. 26, 1888.
4940	Fowey Consols (copper), Tywardreath	4 0	3 1/2	3 1/2	41 4 3	0 6 0-Feb. 17, 1887.
4448	General Mining Co. for Ireland (cop., lead)	4 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 0 8	0 3 0-June 5, 1883.
2900	Goginan (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	12 5	2 1/2	2 1/2	22 0 0	0 5 0-June 5, 1880.
1024	Gonemana (copper), St. Cleer	14 5	6	6	0 7 6	0 7 6-Dec. 21, 1882.
243	Grahamer and St. Aubyn (copper)	109 10	140	135 140	14 0 0	2 0 0-June 7, 1888.
6000	Great South Toluca (S.E.) Redruth	0 14	6	6	2 17 6	0 5 0-Oct. 21, 1888.
26664	Great Wial Vor (tin, cop.), Helston [S.E.]	8 7 6	1	1 1/2	0 5 0	0 5 0-Oct. 22, 1888.
119	Great Work (tin), Gernoe	100 0	110	110	221 10 0	7 10 0-July 27, 1887.
1024	Herodford (lead), near Liskeard	8 10	6 1/2	6 1/2	4 7 6	0 12 6-June 11, 1888.
6000	Hingston Down Consols (copper), Calstock	3 13	6	6	2 16 0	0 2 6-Nov. 25, 1886.
2000	Holyford (copper), near Tipperary	11 0	8 1/2	8 1/2	4 2 6	0 5 0-Jan. 30, 1887.
2560	Ile of Man, Limited (lead)	25 0	42	42	58 8 3	1 0 0-June 22, 1888.
20	Laxey Mining Company, Isle of Man	100 0	1000	1000	1420 0 0	50 0 0-June 30, 1887.
160	Levant (copper, tin), St. Just	2 10	102 1/2	102 1/2	1071 0 0	5 0 0-Aug. 17, 1888.
6000	Lewis Mines (tin, copper), St. Erth	6 11	2 1/2	2 1/2	0 10 0	0 10 0-Dec. 20, 1885.
400	Lisburne (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	18 15	100	100	315 10 0	2 0 0-Aug. 5, 1888.
6000	Marke Valley (copper), Cardigan	4 10	6	6	0 5 6	0 3 0-Sept. 7, 1885.
5000	Mendip Hills (lead), Somerset	3 15	0	0	1 13 6	0 6 0-May 31, 1888.
5000	Merilyn (lead), Flint	3 2 6	68 6d.	68 6d.	1 11 0	0 2 6-June 22, 1888.
1900	Miners Mining Co., Limited (lead), Wrexham	25 0	120	120	33 2 6	0 5 0-Aug. 16, 1888.
2900	Mining Company of Ireland (cop., lead, coal)	7 0	13 1/2	13 1/2	35 13 4	0 5 7-Jul. 1, 1888.
5000	Nanteco and Penrhyn, Limited (42 1/2 shares)	2 5	0	0	0 1 6	0 1 6-April 30, 1885.
470	Newcastle Mining Company, Co. Down	50 0	55	55	55 0 0	1 0 0-July 1, 1888.
200	North Pool (copper, tin), Pool, Illogan	10 0	18	18	324 0 0	2 0 0-Dec. 26, 1884.
700	North Rosebud (copper), Camborne	12 0	18	18	750 0 0	4 0 0-Sept. 26, 1883.
6000	North Wheal Bassett (cop., tin), Illogan [S.E.]	nil.	9	7 1/2	14 12 0	0 5 0-Aug. 25, 1888.
6400	Par Consols (copper), St. Blaize [S.E.]	1 2 6	17	16 1/2	32 5 0	0 11 0-July 6, 1888.
200	Phanix (copper, tin), Linkinhorne	100 0	400	400	269 10 0	25 0 0-May 5, 1888.
1000	Polberro (tin), St. Agnes (Preferential)	15 0	5	5	18 11 9	1 0 3-July 11, 1887.
1772	ditto ditto (Old and ditto)	—	—	—	1 7 0	0 7 0-Sept. 23, 1888.
560	Providence Mines (tin), Uny Lelant	20 12	70	65	76 4 6	2 0 0-July 25, 1888.
2500	Rhoswyddol and Bacheiddon (lead)	11 5	12	12	0 16 0	0 3 0-July 21, 1888.
512	Rosewarne United (copper, tin), Gwennap	13 10	35	31 33	32 10 0	1 10 0-June 8, 1887.
15000	Rosewarne Colliery Company, Limited	0 7	1 1/2	1 1/2	0 1 10 0	0 1 0-Aug. 5, 1888.
12000	Sortridge Consols (cop.), Whitechurch [S.E.]	0 6	15 1/2	15 1/2	0 10 0	0 2 6-July 27, 1887.
256	South Caradon (copper), St. Cleer [S.E.]	2 10	400	395 405	338 0 0	8 0 0-Sept. 28, 1888.
128	South Crinis (copper), St. Austell	19 0	285	285	60 0 0	20 0 0-June 18, 1885.
512	South Toluca (copper), Redruth, Cornwall	8 0	80	77 80	77 10 0	1 10 0-Oct. 5, 1888.
496	South Wheal Frances, Illogan [S.E.]	18 13	205	230	310 5 0	0 5 0-Nov. 5, 1888.
794	Sparrow Consols (tin), St. Just, Cornwall	3 18	0	0	8 8 6	0 6 0-Dec. 18, 1887.
250	Sparrow Moor (copper), St. Just	2 8	15	15	4 5 0	0 10 0-June 13, 1886.
970	St. Aubyn and Grylla (cop., tin), Breage	6 8	2 1/2	2 1/2	0 17 6	0 7 6-April 1, 1882.
20000	St. Day United (tin and copper)	2 0	0	0	0 3 6	0 1 0-Feb. 23, 1888.
470	St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives	16 0	30	30	917 10 0	1 10 0-Aug. 17, 1888.
9600	Tamar Consols (silver-lead), Beeralston [S.E.]	4 10	3 1/2	3 1/2	4 13 6	0 2 6-Feb. 7, 1886.
6000	Tinicroft (copper, tin), Pool, Illogan [S.E.]	9 0	3 1/2	3 1/2	8 18 6	0 5 0-Sept. 2, 1888.
572	Trevelyan Consols (tin), Pool, Illogan [S.E.]	11 10	9 1/2	9 1/2	1 15 0	1 0 0-Feb. 21, 1884.
120	Trevelyan (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	15 10	15	15	403 13 6	2 10 0-April 29, 1881.
4096	Trevelyan (silver-lead), Menheniot, Cornwall	2 14	3 1/2	3 1/2	1 12 0	0 3 0-April 2, 1887.
100	Trumpet Consols (tin), near Helston	95 0	11	11	55 0 0	0 5 0-Dec. 20, 1884.
400	United Mines (copper), Gwennap [S.E.]	40 0	85	85	61 5 0	2 0 0-Feb. 12, 1886.
20000	Vale of Torry (lead), Carnarvon [S.E.]	0 12	6	6	0 5 9	0 1 0-July 8, 1888.
512	Wendron Consols (tin), Wendron	23 7	8	8	3 0 0	1 0 0-Sept. 21, 1888.
6000	West Basset (copper), Illogan [S.E.]	1 10	0	0	14 14 0	0 6 0-Sept. 22, 1888.
256	West Caradon (copper), Liskeard [S.E.]	20 0	112 1/2	112 1/2	287 5 0	2 0 0-May 26, 1888.
512	West Daniel (copper), Gwennap	12 17	0	0	22 0 0	2 0 0-July 20, 1887.
6400	West Fowey Consols (tin and copper)	7 0	7	6 1/2	0 2 6	0 2 6-March 5, 1888.
1024	West Providence (tin), St. Erth	2 11	7	1 1/2	33 1 9	0 10 0-April 8, 1887.
400	West Wheal Seton (copper), Camborne	38 10	305	305	139 0 0	7 0 0-Oct. 2, 1888.
6140	Wheal Acon (copper), Calstock	2 3	168	168	6 0 0	0 6 0-Dec. 2, 1887.
540	Wheal Bai (tin), St. Just	2 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	2 10 0	0 10 0-May 11, 1888.
512	Wheal Bassett (copper), Illogan [S.E.]	5 9	215	210 220	501 10 0	6 0 0-Oct. 5, 1888.
256	Wheal Buller (copper), Redruth [S.E.]	5 0	200	200	890 0 0	5 0 0-Sept. 21, 1888.
1024	Wheal Charlotte, Penryn, Cornwall	5 3	4	4	1 10 0	0 10 0-Sept. 9, 1885.
250	Wheal Clifford (copper), Gwennap	—	310	310	42 0 0	3 0 0-Oct. 26, 1887.
4096	Wheal Edward (copper), Calstock [S.E.]	5 10	0	0	0 5 0	0 5 0-March 30, 1888.
128	Wheal Friendship (copper), Devon	50 0	90	90	2385 10 0	10 0 0-Feb. 11, 1888.
512	Wheal Jane (silver-lead), Kea	3 10	0	0	8 10 0	1 10 0-Oct. 16, 1887.
5000	Wheal Kitty (tin), St. Agnes	4 10	0	0	6 0 0	1 0 0-Sept. 17, 1887.
1024	Wheal Kitty (tin), Uny Lelant [S.E.]	3 0	7	7	21 0 0	1 0 0-Sept. 17, 1887.
430	Wheal Lovell (tin), Wendron	3 0	7	7	21 0 0	1 0 0-Sept. 17, 1887.
448	Wheal Margaret (tin), Uny Lelant	19 15	0	0	65	63 65
1024	Wheal Mary Ann (lead), Menheniot [S.E.]	8 0	47	46 47	38 12 6	2 5 0-Sept. 14, 1888.
80	Wheal Owles, St. Just, Cornwall	70 0	300	300	225 13 0	5 0 0-Aug. 20, 1882.
240	Wheal Reeth (tin), Uny Lelant	29 10	15	15	40 10 0	3 0 0-Aug. 21, 1882.
198	Wheal Seton (tin, copper), Camborne	107 0	130	130	286 10 0	2 0 0-Oct. 12, 1887.
1040	Wheal Trevelyan (silver-lead), Liskeard [S.E.]	4 10	0	0	34 10 0	1 0 0-Oct. 25, 1886.
1024	Wheal Tremayne (tin, copper), Gwennap	11 2	6	6	10 2 6	0 2 6-Dec. 22, 1887.
4096	Wheal Wrey (lead), St. Ives	1 14	0	0	2 12 6	0 6 0-Dec. 22, 1887.
5000	Wicklow (copper), Wicklow	5 0	39	39	59 5 6	1 10 0-July 16, 1888.

* Dividends paid every two months. † Dividends paid every three months.

FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.	Dividends per Share.	Last Paid.
10000	Alten and Quangen (cop.), Norway	16 10	3	3	£4 5 0	£10 15 0-Nov. 21, 1883.
2464	Burra Barra (cop.), South Australia	5 0	142	142	£20 0 0	5 0 0-June 3, 1888.
12000	Cobre Copper Company (cop.), Cuba [S.E.]	40 0	37	36 37	86 12 0	1 0 0-Jan. 26, 1888.
10000	Copiapu Mining Company, Chile [S.E.]	16 0	13	11 13	5 18 0	0 10 0-March 19, 1888.
2500	General and Australian	5 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	0 10 0	0 2 6-Sept. 8, 1888.
7500	English Mining Assoc., Nova Scotia [S.E.]	15 0	0	0	1 5 0	0 5 0-July 30, 1888.
12000	Lianca (lead), Rio de Janeiro [S.E.]	1 0	2 1/2	2 1/2	1 5 0	0 5 0-July 30, 1888.
10000	Lisbon (lead), Portugal [S.E.]	1 15	0	0	0 8 0	0 2 6-June 10, 1888.
10815	Mariquita and New Granada [S.E.]	1 0	1	1	0 6 0	0 6 0-July 29, 1888.
10000	Pontalinda (silver-lead), France [S.E.]	20 0	0	0	1 0 0	1 0 0-June 26, 1885.
7000	Royal Santiago (copper), Cuba [S.E.]	16 15	0	0	33 0 0	1 5 0-July 12, 1888.
11000	St. John del Rey (limited), Brazil	15 0	0	0	35 7 6	1 0 0-June 19, 1887.
43174	United Mexican Republic, Mexico [S.E.]	28 5	0	0	1 16 6	0 4 0-Feb. 14, 1883.
88676	North British Australasian [S.E.]	1 0	0	0	0 311	0 1 3-Feb. 25, 1887.

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.	Dividends per Share.	Last Paid.
20000	Acadian Charcoal Iron [L.]	7 0 0	6	6	—	—
50000	Anglican Smelting, Reduction, and Coal Co. [L.]	0 10 0	0	0	—	—
20000	Australian (copper) [S. E.]	7 7 6	1 1/2	1 1/2	—	—
75000	Bon Accord (copper) [L.]	0 10 0	3 pm.	3 pm.	—	—
10000	Brazilian Land & Mining [L.]	5 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	—	—
6000	Central American (silver) [L.]	5 0 0	2 1/2	2 1/2	—	—
50000	Charenton Consols (cop.) [S. E.]	0 12 6	48 6d.	48 6d.	—	—
53040	Colony Mining Co. (lead)	1 4 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	—	—
10000	Copiapu Smelting [L.]	10 0 0	15	15	—	—
75000	Dun Mountain (copper) [L.]	1 0 0	3	1 1/2	—	—
15000	East Indian Coal [L.]	10 0 0	10	10	—	—
20000	Ellerslie & Barrowby, Jamaica	0 14 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	—	—
2000	English Ridge, Newind. [L.]	0 10 0	5	5	—	—
25000	Fortuna (lead)	2 0 0	2 1/2	1 1/2	2 1/2	—
10000	Gr. Barrer Land (copper)	0 12 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	—	—
2300	Kirchthal Min. Ass., Germ.	4 0 0	1	1	—	—
25000	Levant Mining (copper) [L.]	10 0 0	1	1	—	—
Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.	Dividends per Share.	Last Paid.
40000	London and Virginia (gold)	1 0 0	1	1	—	—
80000	Mount Canada (cob.) Virginia	1 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	—	—
60000	New Granada (gold) [S. E.]	1 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	—	—
10000	New Grand Duchy of Baden.	0 12 6	2 1/2	3 1/2	—	—
50000	Newfound. Min. Ass. [L.]	0 20 0	2	2	—	—
5000	New Hottelapz Mining [L.]	1 0 0	1	1	—	—
69000	N. Rhine (cop.) So. Aust. [L.]	0 10 0	3 pm.	3 1/2	—	—
16000	Nouveau Monde (cop.) [S. E.]	1 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	—	—
65000	Old Derbyshire (gold)	1 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	—	—
400000	Port Phillip (gold)	1 0 0	3	3	—	—
6000	Quartz Reduction [L.]	1 0 0	3	3	—	—
6000	Itone and Canada (lead)	10 10 0	—	—	—	—
47795	Strathalbyn (copper) [L.]	1 0 0	—	—	—	—
7820	Ditto, Preference, 10 per cent.	1 0 0	—	—	—	—
2000	Turk's Head (copper) [L.]	0 10 0	5	5	—	—
1000	Western Africa Malchite	95 0 0	10	10	—	—
32000	Widdowson (gold)	0 17 0	18 1/2	18 1/2	—	—
75000	Wildbore (silver-lead-copper)	2 0 0	3 1/2	3 1/2	—	—
100000	Worthington (copper) [L.]	0 14 0	6 1/2	6 1/2	—	—